PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE TRAVANCORE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

SECOND ASSEMBLY.

NINTH SESSION.

Thursday, the 24th July 1941/9th Karkatakam 1116.

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

Vol. XVIII—No. 2.

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The Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly re-assembled in the Legislative Chamber, Public Offices, at 11 A. M. on Thursday the 24th July 1941, Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., LL. D., Dewan, presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following members took the oath and signed the rolls:—

Rajyasevapravina Khan Bahadur G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy.

Mr. J. W. Chacko

Mr. D. Gainneos

Mr. A. Gopala Menon

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai

Dr. K. L. Moudgill

Rajyasevapravina M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar

Mr. S. Ramakrishna Aiyar

Mr. R. Rama Varier

Mr. E. G. Salter

Mr. N. Velu Achari.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Educational institutions not open to all Hindu Communities.

1 ✻ MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

[Mr. Varkala K. Madhavan.]

(*a*) whether there is any educational institution in the State run by Government or aided by Government which is not open for admission to pupils belonging to all Hindu Communities; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, the names of such institutions?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON (*Director of Public Instruction*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*)	1.	Kottar Mohammedan Primary School for boys	—Departmental
	2.	Do. Do. for girls	Do.
	3.	Special English Middle School, Kulakada	Do.
	4.	Special Primary School, Aranmula	Do.
	5.	Mahomedan Primary School, Alencode	Do.
	6.	Special English Middle School, Mavelikara	Do.
	7.	Special Primary School, Poonjar	Do.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: May I know why the special schools at Mavelikara and Poonjar are not open to all communities?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Sir, these schools are intended for special classes of people, enjoying special social standing.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU (*Changanacherry cum Peermade*): ക്ഷേത്രപ്രവേശനവിളംബരംമൂലം ഇവിടെ ജാതിവ്യത്യാസമില്ലാതായിരിക്കെ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ മററു ജാതിക്കാരെ ചേക്കയില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ കുറെ അസാംഗത്യമുണ്ടെന്നു മെംബർക്കു വിശ്വാസമുണ്ടോ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: ഒരു സ്പെഷ്യൽ കമ്മ്യൂണിററിക്കല്ലാ ഇവ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇവ ചില കുടുംബക്കാർക്കും ചില പ്രദേശങ്ങൾക്കും മാത്രമാണു.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഗവന്മെൻറു ഇവയ്ക്കു ഗ്രാൻറു് കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: ഗ്രാൻറും മററു ചെലവുകളും വഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ചില പ്രത്യേക കുടുംബങ്ങളുടെയും ചില പ്രത്യേക കരകളുടെയും ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ പണം ചെലവാക്കുന്നതു ശരിയാണോ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: അതു് ഒരഭിപ്രായമാകയാൽ ഞാൻ അതിനെപ്പററി ഒന്നും പറയുന്നില്ല.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN (*Pattanamthitta*): May I know for whom the special English Middle School, Kulakada, is intended ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: It is intended for the Malayala Brahmins.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: May I know why members of other communities are not admitted in that school ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: It is because the institution is maintained for the purpose of safeguarding certain of their social customs and imparting religious instruction.

PRESIDENT: I dare say that in course of time all these distinctions will go down but we cannot force reforms on certain communities.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ക്ഷേത്ര പ്രവേശനവിളംബരം അനുസരിച്ച് എല്ലാവർക്കും പ്രവേശനം ഉണ്ടെന്നു വരികിലും അതിൽ ചില റസ്ട്രിക്ഷൻസ് ഇല്ലേ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN (*Neyyattinkara* cum *Trivandrum*): May I know whether there is any special reason for a Mohammedan Primary School at Kottar ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: There is no special reason as far as I know. At the time the institution was started there were separate schools for Hindus. So to encourage Mohammedans in the locality this school was started.

PRESIDENT: Order, Order. The question is more or less of historical importance really. Take for instance, British India. There are Zamindars schools, there are Noblemen Schools and there are schools for the children of Ruling Princes. They are all given very large grants by the Government of India. A time will no doubt come when all these distinctions will be regarded as meaningless and all these schools may have to admit everybody in pursuance to growing ideas. But there are certain communities who have been, or who were very conservative in this matter. These schools were orginally started and continued. But if there is a general feeling amongst the communities themselves and amongst other communities that they should also participate in the work of tution and instruction along with other communities, nobody will be more pleased than Government to see that there are no such special schools.

Telephone Public Call Office at Attingal.

2 * **MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have decided to establish a Telephone Public Call Office at Attingal ?

MR. D. GAINNEOS (*Secretary to Government*): No.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: May I know whether Government have received any representation from the public of Attingal ?

MR. D. GAINNEOS : Government have no information about it.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Thiruvella*) : In view of the fact that there is no public call office nearer to Attingal than Quilon or Trivandrum, is it not advisable to have a public call office at Attingal?

MR. D. GAINNEOS : Yes, Sir. But the revenue from it will not be sufficient even to meet the working expenses.

PRESIDENT : Has the honourable member looked at page 2 of the appendix where it is stated that there are public call offices established at places where there have been 15 calls in 10 months. Unless the honourable member is able to assure a large number of calls for this station, it will be somewhat difficult to establish a public call office there.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : പബ്ളിക്ക് ടെല്ലിഫോൺ കാൾ ആഫീസ് ഏർപ്പെടുത്താൻ എന്തു ചിലവുണ്ടാകും?

MR D. GAINNEOS : That depends on the distance of the place from the Trivandrum Trunk Call office.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*) : May I know from Government whether they have fixed any minimum amount of income for opening a public call office at any place?

MR. D. GAINNEOS : The minimum amount is that it should be able to meet the expenses of that station.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know from Government whether the amount of Rs 7-12-10, the income shown against the Villikuri Anchal Office is sufficient for maintaining a public call office at that place?

MR. D. GAINNEOS : Yes.

Public Phone Call Offices.

3. ***MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI** (*Meenachil* cum *Todupuzha*) : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the places where there are Public Phone Call Offices;

(b) the income and number of calls from each of these offices from 1-1-1116 to 1-11-1116;

(c) whether there are applications from the public of several places for installing public call offices; and

(d) if so, how many and from which all places?

MR. D GAINNEOS (*Secretary to Government*) : (a), (b), (c) and (d) *Statements furnishing the information are laid on the table.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : From appendix 1 (b) we find that in a certain office the income was less than Rs. 7. Is it the member's view that the Kayankulam Public Office, if it is opened now, will not bring even this much revenue?

MR. D. GAINNEOS : The member is referring to the Villikuri Public Call Office. That office is maintained because it is near the main line from Trivandrum to Nagercoil.

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* *Vide* Appendix I.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ചങ്ങനാശേരിതാലൂക്കിലെ ചെറിയ വില്ലേജായ മുണ്ടക്കയത്തു് ഒരു പബ്ളിക്ക് കാൾ ആഫീസുള്ളപ്പോൾ ചങ്ങനാശേരിയുടെ തലസ്ഥാനമായ ചങ്ങനാശേരിയിൽ ഒരു പബ്ളിക്ക് കാൾ ആഫീസ് ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണമെന്താണ് ?

MR. D. GAINNEOS : That is on the main line. It is maintained because of the Hydro Electric Scheme.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : ചങ്ങനാശേരി മെയിൻ ലൈനിലല്ലയോ?

MR. D. GAINNEOS : I claim notice.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : I rise to a point of order. പ്രധാനമായ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ചോദിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥ മെംബർമാർ "I claim notice" എന്നു പറയുന്നു. ഞങ്ങൾ ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് എപ്പോഴും പരാതി പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്.

PRESIDENT : The mental attitude of the interlocutor and the recepient is the only test. If he says he is not ready, it means he is not ready. It may be a melancholy feature but it cannot be helped.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : Does the official member want the question to be repeated.

PRESIDENT : If he wants the question to be repeated he would presumably have said that the question should be repeated.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Thiruvalla*) : May I know whether the Government are aware that the Chief Secretary stated on behalf of the Government on a previous occasion on the floor of the House that a Public Call Office will be opened at Chengannoor positively during the current year ?

MR. D. GAINNEOS : The Chief Secretary promised like that but it is difficult to get materials now because of the war.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : What is the number of offices opened during the current year ?

MR. D. GAINNEOS : The figures are not readily available.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : May I know the reasons which weighed with the Government in opening Public Call Offices at Kottaram, Villikuri, and Perurkadai Anchal Offices where the number of Public Calls received were 32, 10 and 27 respectively ?

MR. D. GAINNEOS : I claim notice.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI : May I know whether any other Public Call Office was opened after the assurance given by the Chief Secretary.

MR. D. GAINNEOS: No, Sir.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I now whether the honourable member can answer positively that no Public Call Office was opened after the assurance given by the Chief Secretary?

MR. D. GAINNEOS: No.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: "No" means that he is not sure or that he is unable to give a definite answer?

PRESIDENT: It means that he is not sure.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN (*Kunnatur cum Parur*): കോട്ടയത്തിനു വടക്കു ൧൦ മൈൽ ദൂരമുള്ള ആലുവായിലാണു് രണ്ടാമത്തെ ഫോൺകാൾ ആഫീസുള്ളതെന്നു് മെംബർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. D. GAINNEOS: Yes, Sir.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: കോട്ടയത്തിനും ആലുവായ്ക്കും ഇടയ്ക്കു പബ്ളിക്ക് ഫോൺ കാളാഫീസ് ഇല്ലെന്നറിയാമോ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: മൂവാററുപുഴ ഒരു പബ്ളിക്ക് ഫോൺകാൾ ആഫീസുണ്ടു്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: മൂവാററുപുഴ ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് എന്നുമുതൽക്കാണു് തുറന്നതെന്നു പറയാമോ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR; ഇന്നലെയാണു് അവിടെ തുറന്നതു്.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN. കഴിഞ്ഞതവണ പെരുമ്പാവൂരിൽ ഒരു പബ്ളിക്ക് ഫോൺ കാളാഫീസ് തുറക്കാമെന്നു് ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി പറഞ്ഞതു് ഓർക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: How does the honourable member say, in the face of the answer given by another honourable member that no Public Call Office was opened, that yesterday an office was opened?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Legal Remembrancer to Government*): He was not stating on behalf of Government that no Public Call Office was opened in 1116.

PRESIDENT: No honourable member standing on behalf of Government can give an assurance for the future. That is a matter of Government policy. If the question is whether it is the intention of Government to open any new office next year, neither the Chief Secretary nor anybody else can give a definite assurance on behalf of Government for next year. If, as in the case of telephone materials, we find that the prices that are now ruling go up 4 or 5 times the

prices of last year, and if any departmental head wants to open new telephone offices, the Head of the Government will have to turn down such proposals, assurance or no assurance.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I am thankful to the Chair for this explanation.

PRESIDENT: The Chair does not give explanation, the Chair gives facts.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: In regard to the explanation given by the Legal Remembrancer my question was whether any new office had been opened after the assurance given by the Chief Secretary last time.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: What I was saying was that the Chief Secretary did not say that no new office will be opened hereafter.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: May I know whether what the Chief Secretary says is correct or what the Secretary says is correct?

PRESIDENT: The matter will be there for future historical investigation.

Fourth Class Examination.

4. * **MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN:** Will the Government be pleased to state whether any fee has been collected from students studying in the fourth class for printing question papers in Kumbhom 1116?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Yes—for meeting all the expenses connected with the examination.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: What is the rate of fee collected?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: One chuckram in some Districts and half chuckram in others.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER (*Mavelikara* cum *Kunnathoor*): Who collects it?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: The Assistant Inspector.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know why a uniform rate was not fixed.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Because the number of students varies in each place and therefore the cost also varies. Under such circumstances, it is not possible to lay down any uniform standard.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether a uniform rate can be levied?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: That is what I told the House, Sir,

Edalakudy Police Station.

5. *MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR (*Tovala* cum *Agastisvaram*): Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing:

(*a*) the number and names of Police Constables, who are in service for the last five consecutive years in the area under the jurisdiction of the Edalakudy Police Inspector; and

(*b*) the number and names of those in service, for the last 3 consecutive years in that area?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY (*Inspector-General of Police*): The *statement is laid on the table.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know whether there is a departmental circular that no constable should be retained in a particular area for more than three years?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: There is no hard and fast rule like that. As a matter of practice, we have been transferring men after three years excepting those who have proved their usefulness in a particular station.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDHANAN NAIR (*Karunagapally* cum *Kartikapally*): May I know whether transfers are made according to the exigencies of service?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Yes, some times.

The Middle School Examination.

6. * MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the average percentage of pass in the Middle School Examination held recently; and

(*b*) the names of schools whose results in the above examination fell short of the State average?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON:

(*a*) 67. (English Middle School Examination)

(*b*) §A list showing the names of such schools is placed on the table.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: May I know whether these people were selectd after a selection examination?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: There was no selection examination. All the students were asked to be presented.

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*Vide Appendix II. page 66.

§ *Vide* Appendix III. page 66—69.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI (*Karunagapalli* cum *Kartikapally*): Is the percentage of passes so low because the test was very tough?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: The test was not tough.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: What is the total number of middle schools in the State?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: It is about 200.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether the Director of Public Instruction has taken any steps with regard to the schools which have fallen short of the average.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON; It is too early to do so.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether the number of pupils has fallen short of the expectations.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON; No:

Waste lands in the Kunnatnad Taluk.

7 ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total area of the waste lands in the Thiruvaniyoor Kara, Chemmanad Pakuthi, Kunnatnad Taluk; and

(*b*) whether members of backward communities have applied for the assignment of any portion thereof?

MR. S. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR (*Secretary to Government*):

(*a*) 68.38 acres.

(*b*) No application as per Rules has been received so far.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: ഇതിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഭാഗം ആൎക്കെങ്കിലും പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. S. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR: അതിനെപ്പററി അറിവില്ല.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: ഈ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ ആലോചനയുണ്ടോ എന്നു സദയം പറയുമോ?

MR. S. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR: ആലോചനയില്ല.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): ഇതു കന്നുകാലിമേച്ചിൽ സ്ഥലമാണെന്നു മെംബൎക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. S. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR: അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: കന്നുകാലിമേച്ചിലിനു ഈ പകുതിയിൽ ഇതല്ലാതെ വേറെ സ്ഥലം ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു മെംബർക്കു അറിയാമോ?

MR. S. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR : I claim notice.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : Does the member know anything about the place?

MR. S. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR : I do not know.

Assignment of land in Muvattupuzha Taluk to Backward Communities.

8. ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken towards the assignment of the seven acres of land comprised in S. No. 417 of the Ramamangalam Pakuthi, Muvattupuzha Taluk, to members of backward communities; and

(b) if so, the names of the persons who have applied for the assignment?

MR. S. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR : (a) Survey No. 417/1 is a road poramboke having an area of 7·32 acres; steps are being taken for the assignment of 15 cents thereof for a Bhajanamatom for the Vechoor Pulaya Yuvajana Samajam.

(b) President of the Vechoor Pulaya Yuvajana Samajam.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : ഈ യുവജനസമാജക്കാരല്ലാതെ മററാരെങ്കിലും ഈ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുതരണമെന്ന് അപേക്ഷ ബോധിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. S. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR : ഉള്ളതായിട്ടറിവില്ല.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : ഈ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ദയവായി വേണ്ട നടപടി നടത്തുമോ?

MR. S. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR : വേണ്ട നടപടി നടത്തുന്നുണ്ട്.

KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : On what land is it now?

MR. S. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR : It is on a road poramboke.

Lady Constables.

9. ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI** Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the lady constables in Travancore?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : The ‡ statement is laid on the table.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI : ബാക്ക് വേർഡ് ഹിന്ദുക്കൾ എന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ ഏതെല്ലാം ജാതിക്കാർ ഉൾപ്പെടുമെന്നു ദയവായി പറയാമോ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : There are two barbers and one Vaniyan

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‡ *Vide* Appendix IV. Page 70

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ആകെ ൨൮ നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടന്നിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ ൨൩ ലക്ഷത്തോളംവരുന്ന ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളിൽനിന്നും ഒരാൾപോലും ഇല്ലാത്തതിനു കാരണം അപേക്ഷകരില്ലാത്തതാണോ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S, ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Why did they not appear? The recruitment was open to everybody.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member should not address another member on the floor of the House

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: I am sorry, Sir.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: അപേക്ഷകന്മാരുണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും ഇന്നത്തെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ കൊടുത്തില്ലെന്നുള്ള വിവരം മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: I did give notice. This unit was introduced during the thick of the rebellion and the disturbances. Certain communities did not come forward.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN (*Quilon* cum *Kottarakara*): What is the actual work that is turned out by the lady constables?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Their duties are guarding women prisoners in hospitals, arrest and search of female prisoners in lock-ups and escort from lock-ups, doing bandobust at places where women crowds are expected, doing bandobust at camps of distinguished lady State Guests. By the way I may say that these lady constables have earned the compliments of the Maharanis of Bikaner and Dholpur.

PRESIDENT: I may add that the experiment is being copied by other administrations.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Mavelikara* cum *Kunnathur*): May I know why lady constables are not being employed in the moffusil?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: For certain delicate reasons they are not sent to the moffusil.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether there are no women culprits in the moffusil.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: There are.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: Then why are women constables not appointed there?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KAHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Even if one or two women constables are appointed in each station the cost will be very great. We are living in lean times. I do not want to impose a heavy expenditure on Government.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether the delicate reason will not be applicable to the head-quarters?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: No sir. The Dewan himself knows the reasons.

PRESIDENT: As a matter of fact one constable is in the family way. Such are the reasons that might arise.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know what the qualifications are for the enlistment of women as constables?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: The same academic qualifications as are prescribed for men are equally applicable for the entertainment of women constables.

Conductors in the State Transport Department.

10 * **MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total number of conductors employed in the State Transport Department; and

(*b*) the number of persons among them who have not passed any Government examinations?

MR. E. G. SALTER (*Director of Transport*): (*a*) 226.

(*b*) 8

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഇതിൽ യഥാർത്ഥ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യത ഇല്ലാതെ എട്ടുപേരെ നിയമിച്ചതായി കാണുന്നു. അതിനു വല്ല പ്രത്യേക കാരണവുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. E. G. SALTER: The reason is this. In regard to recruitment of conductors without academic qualification in the State Transport Department, men who had many years of experience acquired in services and those belonging to backward communities were the two points that were considered. When those conditions were obtained in candidates the fact whether they possessed any academical qualification was not taken into consideration. I may add that when I recruited members of backward communities I ascertained their marks in mathematics.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHN PILLAI: May I know whether there is any such rule prescribing that people who do not possess any examination qualification should not be appointed as conductors?

MR. E. G. SALTER: There is no hard and fast rule on the matter excepting that there is the general convention which I have referred to. More over the Head of the Department is competent to appoint whomsoever he considers suitable for carrying out the work efficiently.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷന് എപ്പോഴും തോന്ന്യാസമായിട്ടു പ്രവർത്തിക്കാമെന്നാണോ ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതു്?

MR. E. G. SALTER: No, Sir.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: May I know whether there are any lady conductors in the Department?

MR. E. G. SALTER: No, Sir.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: May I know the reason why nobody was selected from among the women?

MR. E. G. SALTER: Owing to the considerable unemployment among the male population in the State, it was deemed inadvisable to give employment to females. Usually males are regarded as the wage earners of their families and it was not considered reasonable to deprive them of the few opportunities which exist for employment.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: പുരുഷന്മാരോടൊപ്പംതന്നെ തൊഴിലില്ലാത്ത സ്ത്രീകളും ഈ രാജ്യത്തുണ്ടെന്നു മെംബറിനറിയാമോ?

MR. E. G. SALTER: I have no information.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN. What is the minimum examination qualification required for the post of a conductor in the Transport Department?

MR. E. G. SALTER: Subject to what I have stated before, the applicant must have passed the E. S. L. C. Examination. But the Head of the Department reserves the right to employ others without this qualification whenever circumstances justify such a step.

Checking Inspectors of the State Transport Department.

11. *MR. **KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of Inspectors posted to check the State Transport service between Kottayam and Trivandrum;

(*b*) the salary paid to those Inspectors in Edavom 1116;

(*c*) the number of cases of irregularities which they reported to the Director of Transport for correction or punishment from 1st Chingom 1116 to end of Edavom 1116;

(*d*) the number of such cases which ended in the punishment of the person reported against;

(*e*) the number of such cases, if any, in which the reporting Inspector was warned or punished, and

(*f*) the number of times a through-passenger from Trivandrum to Kottayam has to show his ticket for inspection?

MR. E. G. SALTER: (*a*) 14.

(*b*) Rs. 615-15-12.

(*c*) 278

(*d*) 33

(*e*) 1

(*f*) Depends on the number of times the bus is checked by the Inspector.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: In answer to part (*e*) may I know the circumstances under which the Inspector concerned was warned?

MR. E. G. SALTER: The report submitted by the Inspector on that particular occasion was too inadequate to take any disciplinary action by the Department. He had omitted to furnish suitable evidence which is one of the fundamental duties of an Inspector. This together with his unsatisfactory past record was taken into account and he was severely warned and his increment was withheld for one year.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know the distance which an Inspector has to travel for checking work?

MR. E. G. SALTER: 16 miles is the average jurisdiction of each individual inspector for checking work.

Maharani Sethu Parvati Bayi Memorial Stri Dharmalaya, Trivandrum.

12 ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the amount of grant-in-aid awarded by Government to the Maharani Sethu Parvati Bayi Memorial Stri Dharmalaya, Trivandrum; and

(*b*) the number of girl students belonging to backward communities who have been admitted to the institution at present?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: (*a*) Rs. 750 per annum till the close of 1115 and Rs. 1000 for 1116.

(*b*) 32.

Accidents in the Alwaye-Munnar Road.

13. * **MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN** (*Kunnatnad cum Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is a sharp curve and a bridge at the 23rd mile (at Kothamangalam) of the Alwaye-Munnar road;

(*b*) whether accidents usually take place there;

(*c*) whether any accident happened to the motor car of Mr. Balakrishna Rao, formerly Water Works Engineer; and

(*d*) whether any mishap occurred at the end of last Edavom of a Transport Bus sustaining damages through a collision?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Yes.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: സാധാരണയായി ആക്സിഡൻറ് ഉണ്ടാകാറില്ലെങ്കിലും അടുത്ത രണ്ടു കൊല്ലത്തിനിടക്ക് ധാരാളം ആക്സിഡൻറ് ഉണ്ടായി എന്നറിയാമോ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Not that I know of excepting the two accidents already reported.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : കൂടുതൽ ആക്സിഡന്റ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെന്നു മെമ്പൎക്ക ധൈൎയ്യമായി പറയാമോ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : I am speaking from the records placed before me.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM : In the particular case referred to may I know whether the cause of accident was due to the lorries running in the opposite direction or running in the same direction?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY : All that I know is that there was some collision for the lorry that was proceeding to Munnar from Alwaye and some damage to the radiator was done. I am not sure in which direction the lorries were running.

MR. E. G. SALTER : May I explain the reason for that circumstance for the benefit of the house?

PRESIDENT : No.

New classes in Private Schools.

14. ***MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI** : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether managers of private schools are authorised to conduct classes without formal sanction from the department; and

(b) the number of English Schools which opened new classes without formal sanction after the reopening of the schools in 1116 M. E.?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : (a) No.

(b) One case has been reported but it will not be permitted to continue.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI : May I know the name of the school which opened new classes without obtaining formal sanction?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : That was done by a school under the management of the Kerala Hindu Mission. The name of the school is Dharmodayam Kerala Hindu Mission Pratyakshadaiva Sabha English Middle School, Cheriakunnam, Ezhumattoor Tiruvalla

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI : May I know whether that school is conducting any classes even now?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : The Preparatory Class is being continued.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI : May I know why no action has been taken for withdrawing recognition of that class in respect of that school?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : The necessary notification withdrawing recognition of that school will appear in the Gazette shortly.

Headmaster in Eattamozhy London Mission T. M. School.

15. *MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the Headmaster in Eattamozhy London Mission T. M. School (in Neendakara B. pakuthi) from 6th Vykasi 1116 to the 6th Ani 1116;

(b) the amount of monthly grant received by him for the first month in this school year;

(c) if there is no Headmaster from 6th Vykasi 1116 to 6th Ani 1116, why that vacancy is not filled up;

(d) whether any Assistant Inspector of Schools paid a visit to that school in the first month of this school year; and

(e) if not, why not?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: (a) Mr. J. M. Swamidas continued to be the Headmaster in the school from 6-10-1116 to 19-10-1116 and there was no Headmaster in the school from 20-10-1116 as Mr. N. Gnanamony under orders of transfer to that school had not joined duty.

(b) No grant was disbursed to the school for Edavom 1116.

(c) Mr. Gnanamony transferred to this school has not joined duty.

(d) No.

(e) More urgent visits to other schools had to be paid. Further grant inspections are generally conducted only after the admissions are closed.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know who transferred Mr. Gnanamony Nadar to Ettamozhy London Mission School?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Naturally, the Manager of that school.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know whether this transfer was approved by the Divisional Inspector of that region?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: No approval of the Inspector is needed in regard to transfer of teachers under private management.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: May I know whether there is not a circular that Headmasters in Vernacular Middle Schools and English Middle Schools could not be transferred without the permission of the Divisional Inspector of Schools in that region?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: The rule is that every new appointment in a private school has to be made with the approval of the Inspector.

District Court building at Mavelikara.

16. *MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rent of the District Court building at Mavelikara has been fixed;

(b) if so, the rent per mensem; and

(c) if not, the reason for not fixing the rent till this time?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Rs. (60) sixty per mensem.

(*c*) In view of answer to (*b*) this does not arise.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether this amount of Rs 60 is for defraying expenses towards rent for the District Court alone or for the District Court and the Munsiff's Court?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: That refers to the rent for the new buildings taken on lease and occupied by the District Court.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether the member is aware that the District Munsiff's Court at Mavelikara is also housed in the very same building?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Yes, Sir.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: So may I take it that the amount of Rs. 60 shown here is intended both for the District Court and the Munsiff's Court?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Yes, Sir.

Site for the District Court, Mavelikara.

17. ***MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have decided to acquire a site for the District Court, Mavelikara;

(*b*) whether any site is chosen for that purpose; and

(*c*) if so, the site chosen?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: (*a*) The question is under consideration.

(*b*) and (*c*) In view of answer to (*a*), these do not arise.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether anybody has inspected the Court?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Yes, Sir.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether any report has been sent on it?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Yes, Sir.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: May I know whether Government have decided to transfer the District Court from its present site?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: No, Sir.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: May I know whether Government are aware that at present there is too much of congestion regarding accommodation in the Distirict Court at Mavelikara?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: To some extent the Government are aware of that and some steps are being taken to enlarge the accommodation necessary for the purpose.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether any representation has been received by Government praying that they may be pleased to shift the District Court at Mavelikara to some other place?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: The matter has been for some time under the consideration of Government and an investigation was made. But as to whether this specific representation has been received, I am not now in a position to say.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether a representation has been submitted to Government by the Bar Association, Chengannur before the closing of the court for the midsummer recess in regard to this matter?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: I claim notice. I may add by way of assurance that steps are being taken for the purpose of fixing up another site for the housing of the District Court. That matter is under the consideration of Government.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: My question is not about the change of location of the court at Mavelikara. May I know whether Government have received any representation to shift the court from Mavelikara to Chengannur or Pandalam? May I know whether any particular representation has been received to that effect?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Yes, Sir.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether there was any conflict of public opinion in regard to location of the court at Mavelikara?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: One section of the public contends that it should be at Mavelikara; another section of the public wants it at Chengannur; a third section contend that it should be at some other place; each section makes representation to that section's advantage. Government have finally decided to locate it at Mavelikara. At present they have no idea to shift it from Mavelikara.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: So am I to take it that there was a representation to the effect that a District Court should be established at Pandalam?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: It was represented that the court should be taken over to Chengannur.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the reason which weighed with Government for fixing the District Court at Mavelikara centre and not at any other place as is now seen?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: That is an old matter and was under the consideration of Government for some time. After fully enquiring into the matter and considering all the attendant circumstances, Government have decided that the District Court should be set up at Mavelikara and not at Chengannur.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI (*Tovala* cum *Agastiswaram*): Sir, on a point of order. The question set down in the order paper relates to the site for the District Court at Mavelikara. The discussion here relates to the fixing up a court either at Mavelikara or at Chengannur or Pandalam. Are we justified to go away from the track of discussion?

PRESIDENT: Very meticulous standards cannot be looked into at the present juncture in respect of this question.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether the circumstances which necessitated the fixing of the District Court at the Mavelikara centre are still in existence just at present?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Whatever circumstances were in existence at the time of establishing the court at Mavelikara are still continuing to exist even now and Government are not yet in a position to say that those circumstances have changed.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Is the member aware of the reason alleged by the Law's Delays Commissioner for establishing a court at Mavelikara ?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: The honourable member himself can refer to it.

PRESIDENT: The question is very simple. Government have received representations on the matter and they were all referred to the High Court who more than once decided and recommended that the District Court should be established at Mavelikara. Rightly or wrongly Government adopted that position and steps have been taken to establish the court at Mavelikara. As is stated, it is much better that Government themselves commit now and again some mistakes. They do not know what the real position is from day to day and that being the case they have come to the conclusion that the court will be kept in Mavelikara.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: The object of my putting the question was this. The only reason alleged for fixing Mavelikara as a District Court centre was the inclusion of two District Munsiff Courts, namely, Kayancolam and Haripad within its jurisdiction. Now, both these courts are not included. That is the reason for my asking more supplementary questions.

PRESIDENT: Speaking for myself I consider that already the District Courts are too many in number and one or two would be enough for the whole State such as this. From another consideration, some more courts have come into being. Apart from it, let me examine. What is the distance between Mavelikara and Chengannur compared with the distance from Virudhanagar to Ramnad or Madura. Why should the location of the courts be at much more than 20 miles distance here when it is more than 101 miles or so elsewhere? Viewed from that light I consider that really this State does not want more than one or two District Courts if only the Judges would do more work. After all, what is the distance between Chengannur and Mavelikara ?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: It is only 7 miles.

PRESIDENT: That is the position. Government are seriously considering whether there should be all these courts and whether some curtailment could not be effected by abolishing one or two courts.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: My complaint is not with regard to the distance between the places. I was only trying to find out the reason for not including the Kayamcolam and Haripad Munsiff Courts within the jurisdiction of Mavelikara.

PRESIDENT: I dare say your arguments are excellent. But Government having arrived at a very wrong decision will have to adhere to that. That is the position now.

Fee concessions in Schools.

18 ***MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU** (*Nominated*): Will the Government be pleased :

(*a*) to lay on the table a statement of the communities enjoying full and half-fee concessions in schools ; and

(*b*) to state the percentage of literacy, as compared to the total population, in English, Malayalam and Tamil, of the communities to students of which full fee and half-fee concessions are being respectively granted ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON ; (*a*) and (*b*) A *statement furnishing the information asked for is placed on the table.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU : ഈ പട്ടികയിൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ മാത്രം പകുതി ഫീസ് സൌജന്യം അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വിഭാഗത്തിൽ "Varnavar including Mannan, Pathiyan, etc." എന്നു കാണുന്നു. ഇതിൽ etc എന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഏതെല്ലാം വിഭാഗങ്ങളെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചാണെന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : തൽക്കാലം പറയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തതിൽ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU : എത്ര ശതമാനം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമില്ലാത്ത വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കാണ് മുഴുവൻ ഫീസ് സൌജന്യം അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : ആയിരത്തിന് നൂറിൽ കുറവായി സാക്ഷരതയുള്ള സമുദായങ്ങൾക്ക്.

MR. N. VELU ACHARY (*Nominated*): ഈ പട്ടികയിൽ പറയുന്ന എല്ലാ സമുദായക്കാർക്കും മുഴുവൻ ഫീസ് സൌജന്യം കിട്ടുമെന്നാണോ കണക്കാക്കേണ്ടതു്?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : അങ്ങനെതന്നെയാണ്.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN : May I know whether there is any percentage restriction in the matter of fee concession and if so, what is it ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : I am sorry, the details are not contained in the statement. Ezhavas are regarded as one of the forward communities in the matter of fee concession in Malayalam Schools.

MR. N. VELU ACHARY : കമ്മാളസമുദായത്തിനു മുഴുവൻ ഫീസ് സൌജന്യവും നൽകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവൺമെന്റിനു അറിയാമോ?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : അങ്ങനെ അറിവില്ല. ആ സംഗതി ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ വന്നിട്ടില്ല.

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*Vide Appendix V, Page 71.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: May I know whether Ezhavas are considered as a separate community or whether they are included with any other community in the matter of fee concession?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: All communities are considered separately and naturally Ezhavas are also considered separately for the purpose of fee concession?

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: I wish to know whether Ezhavas are considered as a separate community in the matter of fee concession as in the case of Nairs, Brahmins and Christians?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Yes. I think so, Sir.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether this is the case with regard to Malayalam Schools also?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: Fee concession rules apply to all schools alike.

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU: ഈ പട്ടികയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന സമുദായങ്ങളെത്തന്നെയാണോ സ്കൂളുകളിലേക്ക് അയച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സർക്കുലറിലും കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: സ്കൂളിലേക്ക് അയച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സർക്കുലർ ഗസററിൽ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ പകർപ്പുതന്നെയാണ്.

MR KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU. അതിൽ 'മുതലായവ' എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു് എന്താണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ വിഷമമായതുകൊണ്ടു് ചോദിച്ചതാണ്.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: അങ്ങനെയുള്ള 'മുതലായവ'യെപ്പററി ആരും അന്വേഷണം നടത്താത ന്നതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രമാണ് ഇതുവരെ അതു് മനസ്സിലാകാതിരുന്നതു്. വന്നിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ അതു വെളിപ്പെട്ടുമായിരുന്നു.

Abolition of the Office of the Land Revenue Commissioner.

19. ***MR. G. VELU PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state the total amount gained by Government per year as a result of the abolition of the Office of the Land Revenue Commissioner?

MR. S. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR: Rs. 23,528.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know whether this saving is in respect of the Land Revenue Commissioner's pay alone?

MR. S. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR No, Sir.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Then may I know what else does it include?

MR. S. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR: It includes the pay of the staff also.

MR G. VELU PILLAI: May I know whether this saving is effected without in any way impairing the efficiency of the department?

MR. S. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR: Yes, Sir.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN; May I know whether any additional expenditure is required to carry out the executive work of the Land Revenue Department?

MR. S. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR: No, Sir.

Lands assigned to Backward Communities in Vaikom.

20. *MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of Puduval land assigned to members of backward communities in the Vaikom taluk during the period from 1115 to Edavam 1116;

(b) the names of the pakuthies in which these lands are situated; and

(c) the number of acres assigned to the Pulaya and Paraya communities, respectively?

MR. S. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR: (a) 12 acres and 37·5 cents.

(b) Vechoor, Mulakulam, Chempu, Manjoor and Kaduthuruthy,

(c) (1) 11 acres 81·5 cents. (2) 4 cents.

Percentage of literacy and fee concession among certain communities.

21. *MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to furnish the following information?

	Percentage of literacy.		Percentage of fee concession.	
	Among males.	Among females.	Half fee.	Full fee.
Nadars (Hindu)	?	?	?	?
Syrian Christians	?	?	?	?
Muslims	?	?	?	?
Sambavar Christians	?	?	?	?
Arasar (Catholic)	?	?	?	?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: As to the percentage of literacy among the communities, the member is referred to pages 130 and 131 of the Report on the Census of India 1931, Volume XXVIII, Travancore, Part II—Tables.

MR. C. JABAMONY NADAR: Sir, the answer given says that "the percentage of literacy among the community, the member is referred to pages 130 and 131 of the Report of the Census of India, 1931......", I want to know the percentage on the date of my interpellation.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: That information can be found in the report of the Census of India.

MR. C. JABAMONY NADAR : I want the information as it stands on the date of my interpellation.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON : I do not know, Sir.

Village Unions.

22. **MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN**: Will the Government be pleased to state the names of Village Unions that have begun to function?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : The following Village Unions have begun to function:—

1.	Thazhakudy	14.	Aroor
2.	Suchindram	15.	Adoor
3.	Eraniel	16.	Erezha
4.	Arumana	17.	Mannar
5.	Balaramapuram	18.	Elanthur
6.	Kazhakuttam	19	Ponkunnam
7.	Vamanapuram	20.	Kumarakom
8.	Warkala	21.	Thalayazham
9.	Thrikovilvattam	22.	Lalom
10.	Punalur	23.	Thodupuzha
11.	Achenputhur	24.	Kothamangalam
12.	Oachira	25.	Kalady
13.	Pulincunnoo	26.	Kottuvally

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN : May I know whether Government have inspected the Village Unions?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : The Registrar has inspected.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI : May I know the amount disbursed to these Unions last year?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : About Rs. 18,000.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI : May I know the amount collected by them?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : I have no information.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : May I know whether there is any publication available to the public to know how these Unions are working?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : Administration Reports are not being published.

MR KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI : Is there any record to know how these Unions are working? It is said that an amount of Rs. 18,000 has been given to these Unions last year. We have no publication available to know as to how these amounts are being spent by them.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : Administration Reports have been called for. But they have not been received.

Parur Municipality.

23. ***MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM** : Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is a note in the printed receipts granted for various taxes collected in the Parur Municipality to the effect that the

[Mr. Kottalil P. Abraham.]

tax-payer should satisfy himself that the entries in the receipts given to him by the collector exactly tally with those in the duplicate receipts kept by the collector?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: Yes.

Mohammedan Conferences presided over by the Inspector-General.

24. ***MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP** (*Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertalla*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Inspector-General of Police has presided over Mohammedan Conferences in the State or attended such conferences; and

(*b*) if so, the number of such conferences and the places where they have been held?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: (*a*) No.

(*b*) This does not arise.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI (*Minachil* cum *Thodupuzha*): May I know whether the Inspector-General of Police has presided over any meeting held in connection with the Birthday Celebration?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: Yes, it is part of my religious duty.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether there is any rule preventing an officer from presiding over any conference or meeting?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: So far as I understand the rules, in meetings where politics are spoken, Government servants are prohibited from participation. But unfortunately in some cases even if I make a funeral reference as in the case of late Mr. T. R. Raman, it is classed as a political speech.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ടി. ആർ. രാമൻ എന്നുപറഞ്ഞതു ആരാണെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA KHAN BAHADUR G. S. ABDUL KARIM SAHIB SUHRAWARDY: The late lamented D. I. G., Sir.

Transport Department.

25. ***MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of new buses got down by the Transport Department during the years 1114, 1115 and 1116 M. E.;

(*b*) the number of buses run by the department on coal gas; and

(*c*) the number of buses run on alcohol?

MR. E. G. SALTER

(*a*) 1114	12
1115	31
1116	Nil

(*b*) Five buses are being run on charcoal gas.

(*c*) Nil. But all petrol buses are being run on petrol alcohol mixture.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether any secondhand buses were purchased last year?

MR. E. G. SALTER: Yes, Sir.

MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether it is profitable to purchase secondhand buses?

MR. E. G. SALTER: In this particular case, it was not a case of profit, but dire necessity.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know whether the Advisory Committee had advised the purchase of new buses for 1116?

MR. E. G. SALTER: The Advisory Committee had recommended the purchase of five new vehicles for the purpose of operating a limited stop service.

The Transport Department.

26. ***MR. K. R. NARAYANAN:** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the monthly income of the Transport Department;
(*b*) the amount required on account of pay per mensem;
(*c*) the monthly expenditure excluding pay; and
(*d*) the amount to be set apart per mensem by way of depreciation charges?

MR. E. G. SALTER:

(*a*) Rs. 1,36,130.
(*b*) Rs. 21,989.
(*c*) Rs. 91,094.
(*d*) Rs. 17,569.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: പാർട്ട് (സി) യിൽ ൯൧,൦൯൪ രൂപാ എന്നു കാണുന്നു. ഈ സംഖ്യയിൽ ട്രാൻസ്‌പോർട്ട് ഇൻഷ്വറൻസ് പദ്ധതിയിലേക്ക് ൧൧൧൬-ലെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുകകൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുമോ?

MR. E. G. SALTER: The expenditure shown under "c" includes everything except pay.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN. (ബി), (സി), (ഡി) എന്നീ ഇനങ്ങൾ ഒരുമിച്ചു കൂട്ടിയാൽ ഒരു ലക്ഷത്തി മുപ്പതിനായിരത്തിൽ പരം രൂപാ ഉണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നു. (എ) ഇനത്തിൽ ഒരു ലക്ഷത്തിമുപ്പത്തിആറായിരത്തിൽ ചില്വാനം രൂപാ ആണ്. ഇവ തമ്മിലുള്ള വ്യത്യാസം ൫,൪൭൮ രൂപ ആണ്. ഇതിനെ ൧൨ കൊണ്ടു ഗുണിച്ചാൽ വരുന്ന സംഖ്യയല്ലേ അടുത്ത കൊല്ലത്തെ ലാഭം?

MR. E. G. SALTER: The honourable member must be aware that it is impossible to give the figures with regard to profit in respect of any small period.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: പന്ത്രണ്ട് ലക്ഷം രൂപയാണ് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു ആകെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും മുടക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇപ്പോൾ അറുപതിനായിരം രൂപ മാത്രമേ വരവ് പ്ര

[Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju.]

തീക്ഷിക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ എന്നു കാണുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ അല്ല ഞങ്ങളെ പറഞ്ഞു മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനു പ്രത്യേകകാരണം വല്ലതും ഉണ്ടോ ?

MR. E. G. SALTER: The honourable member appears to be unaware that there is a war on.......

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഞങ്ങളെ പറഞ്ഞു മനസ്സിലാക്കിയ കാലത്തു് യുദ്ധം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നു മെംബർക്കു് അറിയാമോ?

MR. E. G. SALTER: Sir, the impression of the honourable member seems to be that the Transport Department would, make crores of rupees profit.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഇന്നത്തെ ഭരണാധികാരികളെ മാററുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കൂടുതൽ ലാഭമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു് മെമ്പർക്കു് വിശ്വാസമുണ്ടോ?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

PRESIDENT: Questions of this nature, so personal in character are not befitting the dignity of the House and I trust that this will be the last occasion in which I hear questions of this nature.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: ഇവിടെ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന കണക്കിൻ പ്രകാരം ൫,൪൭൪ രൂപാ പ്രതിമാസം ആദായമുണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നു. അതു് അനുസരിച്ചു് ഒരു വർഷത്തിൽ ൬൫,൦൦൦-ൽ ചില്വാനം രൂപാ മാത്രമേ ലാഭം കാണുവാൻ വഴിയുള്ളൂ. എന്നാൽ ബഡ്ജററനുസരിച്ചു് ൧൧൧൭-ൽ രണ്ടു ലക്ഷത്തിൽ ചില്വാനം രൂപാ ലാഭമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു കണക്കാക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതു് എങ്ങനെയാണെന്നു വിവരിക്കുവാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ ?

MR. E. G. SALTER: The budget estimate is in respect of the anticipated income during the year 1117. It is true that under the revised estimate the Department expects to make Rs. 60,000 in respect of the year 1116.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: ൧൧൧൭-ൽ ഓടുന്ന ബസ്സുകളിൽ അധികവും ചാർക്കോൾബസ്സുകൾ ആയിരിക്കുമെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. E. G. SALTER: It is hoped that by the end of 1117 every vehicle which is now run by petrol will be converted for operation by indigenous fuel.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: May I know the criterion fixed for depreciation.

MR. E. G. SALTER: Rolling stock is fixed at 25%, tools and plant at 15%, and buildings at 5%.

Use of charcoal gas.

27. *MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : Will the Government be pleased to state whether charcoal gas is largely used as fuel for the vehicles of the Transport Department?

MR. E. G. SALTER : Five buses are now being operated on charcoal gas. Conversion of the rest of the buses for operation on charcoal gas is proceeding at approximately six per month.

Effects of recent cyclone.

28. *MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have assessed or made arrangements to assess the damages caused to the taluks of Parur, Kunnatnad, Muvattupuzha and Devicolam by the catastrophic cyclone which occurred on the night of 13th Edavom 1116; and

(*b*) whether the Government have adopted any and what measures for the relief of the distress occasioned by the cyclone?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : (*a*) Arrangements have been made.

(*b*) Yes. Committees have been constituted in the taluks of Parur and Kunnatnad and requisite funds are being placed at their disposal.

29. *MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the people of the Parur and Kunnatnad taluks sustained loss due to the recent cyclone; and

(*b*) if so, what steps they have taken to compensate their loss?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Committees have been constituted in the two taluks and the required funds placed at their disposal.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDAN : കമ്മററിക്കാരെ ഏല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പണം എത്രയാണെന്നു പറയുവാൻ ദയവുണ്ടാകുമോ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : ൫൨൫൦ രൂപ.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : ഈ തുകകൊണ്ട് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിഷമതകൾ എല്ലാം പരിഹരിക്കാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : എന്നില്ല. പോരാതെ വന്നാൽ പണം വീണ്ടും കൊടുക്കും.

Damages caused by the recent cyclone.

30. *MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*) : Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have enquired into the amount of damages caused by the recent cyclone to trees, cultivations and buildings in the taluks of Parur and Kunnatnad;

[Mr. Joseph Vithayathil.]

(*b*) the result of such enquiry, if any; and

(*c*) the steps taken by them to relieve the distress of the people?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 16 deaths were reported besides loss to plantations.

(*c*) Committees have been constituted in both the taluks and requisite funds are being placed at their disposal.

Malayalam Text Books.

31. ***MR. P. NARAYANA PILLAI**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of Malayalam text books prescribed for the English school classes during the years 1115 and 1116;

(*b*) the respective authors of each of those books?

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: (*a*) & (*b*) The member is referred to the Gazette (Education Sheet) dated 9th May 1939, for the Malayalam text books prescribed for the year 1939-40 and that, dated 23rd April 1940 for the Malayalam Text Books prescribed for the year 1940-41.

Divisional Treasuries.

32. ***MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR**: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is a proposal before them to increase the number of Divisional Treasuries; and

(*b*) if so, the number of such Treasuries to be established?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER (*Deputy Accountant-General in charge of the Financial Secretary's duties*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) The question does not arise.

Working of the Treasuries.

33. ***MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR** Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have recently separated Treasuries from the control of the Revenue Department;

(*b*) the purposes of such separation; and

(*c*) additional expenditure, if any, to be borne by Government resulting out of such change of control?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) To enable the Finance and the Audit Departments to have a closer control over the Treasury accounts and to develop the audit on new lines.

(*c*) Nil.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know whether Government have taken steps for reducing the number of individual audits?

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will please repeat the question.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know from Government whether they have taken steps for reducing the number of gazetted officers and thereby reduce individual audit every year?

MR. R. RAMA VARIER: Sir, the question has no bearing on the main question.

P. W. D. Maistries in the Kottayam Division.

34. ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI:** Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the P. W. D. Maistries in the Kottayam Division?

MR. J. W. CHACKO (*Superintendent, Workshops, in charge of Chief Engineer's duties*): The *statement required is laid on the table.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know from the honourable member the reason why no Ezhava finds a place in the list of Maistries in the Kottayam Division while there are 64 Nairs and 96 Christians working as Maistries in that Division?

MR. J. W. CHACKO: The reason might be because there were not sufficient number of applicants for that particular post from the community referred to by the honourable member or that the Nairs and the Christian applicants are found to be more suitable for the post.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Is there not a single Ezhava candidate suitable for a Maistry's post?

MR J. W. CHACKO: I would refer the honourable member to the first part of my answer just given.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know from the honourable member whether it is to be inferred that there is not a single qualified and proper Ezhava candidate for the post in the whole of the Kottayam Division?

MR. J. W. CHACKO: No, Sir.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether any qualification is fixed for the post?

MR. J. W. CHACKO: The qualification prescribed for the post now is either S.M.T. Maistry Class examination or any other equivalent.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether all these persons now appointed as Maistries possess those qualifications?

MR. J. W. CHACKO: The qualifications were prescribed only recently. In the olden days when there was no class for Maistries they were appointed according to the experience they had in the line.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know how many Maistries were appointed in the current year?

MR. J. W. CHACKO: I claim notice, Sir.

**Vide* Appendix VI. page 73.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know whether the principle of communal representation was considered in the appointment of Maistries ?

MR. J. W. CHACKO: That principle is not considered unless there are applicants with the prescribed qualifications. Then preference will be given to backward communities.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Am I to understand then that in the whole of the Kottayam District there were not sufficient number of applicants from the Ezhava community for the post?

MR. J. W. CHACKO: No, Sir.

P. W. D. Maistries in the Quilon Division.

35. ***MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI:** Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the P. W. D. Maistries in the Quilon Division?

MR. J. W. CHACKO: The *statement required is laid on the table.

**Vide* Appendix VII. page 74.

Appendix I (a).

Vide Answer to Question No. 3.

Statement showing the Telephone Public Call Offices in the State.

1	Cape Comorin Anchal Office.
2	Kottaram do.
3	Suchindram do.
4	Nagercoil Exchange.
5	Villikiri Anchal Office.
6	Thuckalay do.
7	Mulakumoodu do.
8	Kuzhithura do.
9	Kaleekavila do.
10	Neyyattinkara do.
11	Balaramapuram do.
12	Trivandrum Exchange.
13	Chief Anchal Office.
14	State Transport Garage, Trivandrum
15	Perurkadai Anchal Office.
16	Quilon Exchange.
17	Kundara Anchal Office.
18	Chavara do.
19	Kottayam Exchange
20	Departmental P. C. O. at Mavelikara Anchal Office.
21	Departmental P. C. O. at the Electrical Sub-Station, Alleppey.
22	Alwaye Anchal Office.
23	Chithirapuram do.
24	Kothamangalam do.
25	Mundakayam do.
26	Peermade do.
27	Kanjirapally do.
28	Departmental Pillar Box Public Call Office at Kallar.
29	Munnar Anchal Office.
30	Departmental P. C. O. at Neriyamangalam Cable House.

Appendix I. (b).

Vide Answer to Question No. 3.

Statement showing the income and number of calls from each of the Telephone Public Call Offices in the State from 1-1-1116 to 1-11-1116.

Serial No.	Public Call Office.	No. of calls from 1-1-1116 to 1-11-1116.	Income from 1-1-1116 to 1-11-1116.
1	Cape Comorin Anchal Office.	138	153-8-6
2	Kottaram do.	32	35-11-15
3	Suchindram do.	105	104-8-11
4	Nagercoil Exchange.	2203	1621-1-0
5	Villikiri Anchal Office.	10	7-12-10
6	Thuckalay do.	356	335-12-15
7	Mulagumoodu do.	58	36-18-10
8	Kuzhithura do.	262	213-5-0
9	Kaleekavila do.	137	122-4-14
10	Neyyattinkara do	219	135-17-5
11	Balaramapuram do.	157	137-11-6
12	Trivandrum Exchange	8283	10291-9-7
13	Chief Anchal Office.	344	324-18-11
14	Transport Garage.	166	122-22-7
15	Perurkadai Anchal Office.	27	8-27-5
16	Quilon Exchange.	7307	8152-3-2
17	Kundara Anchal Office.	572	378-16-15
18	Chavara do.	415	503-10-14
19	Kottayam Exchange.	6007	6120-13-12
20	Departmental P. C. O. at Mavelikara Anchal Office.	671	614-1-7
21	Departmental P. C. O. at Alleppey Sub Station.	319	336-20-1
22	Alwaye Anchal Office.	749	1023-4-10
23	Chithirapuram do.	293	437-4-12
24	Kothamangalam do.	737	825-21-2
25	Mundakayam do.	1035	775-7-5
26	Peermade do.	1055	1541-7-5
27	Kanjirapally do.	1325	892-9-12
28	Departmental P. C. O. at Kallar Pillar Box.	101	121-15-2
29	Munnar Anchal Office.	24	33-22-1
30	Departmental P. C. O. at Neriamangalam Cable House.	15	13-13-11

Appendix I. (c).

Vide Answer to Question No. 3.

Statement showing the places from which applications were received for telephone connection and how they are disposed of.

S. No.	Locality.	Object of application.	How disposed.
1	Alleppey	Wanted private telephone connections	Now controlled by Posts and Telegraphs Department under a special agreement.
2	Shertalla	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
3	Kayamcolam	Wanted a Public Call Office	Sufficient Revenue not yet assured and hence not proposed to be taken up now.
4	Attingal	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
5	Muvattupuzha	Do. Do.	This work is in progress.
6	Palai	Do Do.	Do. Do.
7	Nedumangad	An applicant proposed for a Public Call Office	No appreciable revenue is anticipated. The proposal is therefore dropped for the present.
8	Perumbavoor	One man wanted a telephone connection	Do. Do.
9	Peermade Estate Areas	Estates wanted connections	Proposed to be taken up in 1117.

APPENDIX I—(*contd.*)

S. No.	Locality.	Object of application.	How disposed.
10	Changanacherry & Tiruvella	Wanted Public Call Offices	The investigation is in progress.
11	Chengannoor	Do. Do.	No appreciable revenue is anticipated and hence the work is not taken up.

Appendix II.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 5.**

Statement regarding Police Constables in the Edalakudy Police Station.

(a) Nil.

b) 1. Constable No. 1281 Padmanabha Pillai
2. do. 1539 Raghaveswaran Pillai
3. do. 2453 Parameswaran Pillai
4. do. 710 Sivananchaperumal Pillai
5. do. 1636 Benjamin
6. do. 456 Velayudhan Pillai
7. do. 2470 Samuel

Appendix III.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 6.**

Name of School.

1 English High School, Adoor.
2 St. Joseph's English High School for Girls, Alleppey.
3 English Middle School for Girls, Alleppey.
4 English Middle School, Kottapuram.
5 N. S. S. English Middle School, Parakkadavu.
6 St. Francis' English High School for Girls, Alwaye.
7 St. Joseph's English Middle School, Ankamaly.
8 St. Joseph's English Middle School for Girls, Karukutty.
9 St. Michael's English Middle School, Kadinamkulam.
10 St. Antony's English Middle School, Plassanal.
11 Sacred Heart's English Middle School for Girls, Bharananganam.

APPENDIX III—(*contd*)

12 English Middle School, Mallappally, Thazhava.
13 C. M. S. English Middle School, Kattanam.
14 St. Mary's English Middle School, Erezha.
15 N. S. S. English High School, Karukachal.
16 St. Joseph's English High School for Girls, Changanacherry.
17 English High School, Chavara.
18 English High School, Chengannur.
19 English Middle School, Puthencavu.
20 English Middle School, Chengannoor.
21 English Middle School for Girls, Chengannoor.
22 C. M. S. English Middle School, Thalavady.
23 English High School, Eraniel.
24 English Middle School, Colachel.
25 English Middle School, Karingal.
26 N. S. S. English Middle School, Kaviyoor.
27 English Middle School, Valankara.
28 M. G. D. English Middle School, Puthussery.
29 St. Euphrem's English Middle School, Chirakkadavu.
30 St. James' English Middle School, Karuvatta.
31 English Middle School, Haripad.
32 English High School, Kayamkulam.
33 S. N. M. English Middle School, Muthukulam.
34 Puthiyavila English Middle School, Keerikad.
35 R. V. S. M. English Middle School, Prayar, Oachira
36 P. M. D. English Middle School, Cheppad.
37 S. V. English Middle School, Kayamkulam.
38 C. M. S. Engligh Middie School, South Puthuppally.
39 St. Mary's English High School, Kidangoor.
40 S. N. D. P. English Middle School, Areekara.
41 M. T. English Middle School, Venmoni.
42 Kottapuram English High School, Paravoor.
43 S. N. V. English Middle School, Paravoor (Quilon).
44 St. George's English Middle School, Chathannoor.
45 M. T. English Middle School, Valakom.
46 Little Flower English Middle School, Puthoor.
47 College English High School, Kottayam.
48 English Middle School, Kumarakom.
49 St. John's English Middle School, Veloor, Kottayam.
50 Mt. Carmel English Middle School for Girls, Kottayam.
51 St. Thomas English High School, Kozhencherry.
52 C. M. S. English Middle School, Kuzhikala.
53 Mar Thoma English Middle School, Ayroor.
54 St. Mary's English Middle School for Girls, Kuruvilangad.
55 C. M. S. English Middle School, Nedungadapally.
56 P. R. D. S. English Middle School, Anicad.
57 A. M. English Middle School, Manarcad.
58 N. S. English High School, Mannar.
59 English High School Munchira.
60 English Middle School, Thiruvattar.

APPENDIX III—(*contd.*)

Name of school.

61 Vasudeva Vilasom English Middle School, Iranipuram.
62 English Middle School, Mattom, Mavelikara.
63 English Middle School for Girls, Mavelikara.
64 N. S. S. English Middle School, Kavalam.
65 Chidambaram English Middle School, Peermade.
66 English High School, Moovattupuzha.
67 Carmel English High School, Kottar.
68 Desevinayagar English High School, Kottar.
69 St. Joseph's English High School for Girls, Nagercoil.
70 S. M. R. V. English High School, Vadassery.
71 S. A. English Middle School, Krishnancoil, Nagercoil.
72 English Middle School, Bhoothapandy.
73 S. N. V. English High School, Nedunganda.
74 Sivagiri English Middle School, Varkala.
75 S. C. English High School, Nellimoodu.
76 English Middle School, Kanjiramkulam.
77 English Middle School, Kattakada.
78 Viraly St. Joseph's English Middle School, Kulathoor.
79 English High School, Neyyattinkara.
80 English Middle School, Balaramapuram.
81 St. Theresa's English Middle School for Girls, Neyyattinkara.
82 M. G. English Middle School, Thumpamon.
83 N. S. S. English High School, Pandalam.
84 English Middle School, Koonamavu.
85 English Middle School, Nanthiattukunnam.
86 English Middle School, Pathanamthitta.
87 N. S. S. English Middle School, Koni.
88 N. S. S. English Middle School, Manickamangalam.
89 Sanathanam English Middle School, Chirakkadavu.
90 St. George's English Middle School, Vazhoor.
91 K. V. English Middle School, Eliamkulam.
92 C. M. S. English Middle School, Erumapra.
93 N. S. S. English High School, Prakulam.
94 S. H. English Middle School, Champakulam.
95 Little Flower English Middle School, Kavalam.
96 English High School, Punalur.
97 English Middle School, Anchal.
98 English High School, Quilon.
99 St. Joseph's English Middle School, Sakthikulangara.
100 S. N. D. P. Yogam English Middle School, Neeravil, Perinad.
101 Malayalisabha English Middle School for Girls, Quilon.
102 Craven L. M. S English High School, Quilon.
103 St. Thomas English Middle School, Thudanganad.

APPENDIX III—(*contd.*)

Name of School.

104 B. M. English Middle School, Keekozhoor.
105 S. C. English Middle School, Ranni.
106 English Middle School, Vadaserikara.
107 M. T. English Middle School, Kanakapalam.
108 J. M. English Middle School, Sastamkotta.
109 Residential High School, Sastamkotta.
110 English Middle School, Thevalakara.
111 St. Paul's English Middle School, Pattazhi.
112 S. M. S. S. English High School, Shencotta.
113 English Middle School, Ayikudy.
114 St. Mathew's English Middle School, Kannankara.
115 St. Francis Assisi English Middle School, Arattinkal.
116 English Middle School, Kanichikulangara.
117 S. M. S. M. English High School, Suchindram.
118 St. Antony's English Middle School, Cape Comorin.
119 St. Antony's English Middle School, Azhakappapuram.
120 St. Mary's English Middle School, Valiakunnam.
121 Hindu English High School, Thiruvalla.
122 M. G. M. English High School, Thiruvalla.
123 N. S. S. English Middle School, Kunnanthanam.
124 P. M. V. English Middle School, Peringara.
125 English High School, Thakkalai.
126 English Middle School, Kattathurai.
127 S. M. V. School, Trivandrum.
128 N. S. S. English High School, Palkulangara.
129 Hodgson English Middle School, Valiathurai.
130 English High School, Chalai, Trivandrum.
131 St. Xavier's English Middle School, Kazhakuttam.
132 S. S. M. English High School. Pattom, Trivandrum.
133 A. M. English Middle School, Oolloor, Trivandrum.
134 English High School for Girls, Trivandrum.
135 Holy Angel's Convent English High School, Trivandrum.
136 Mahilamandiram English Middle School for Girls, Poojapurai.
137 St. Roch's English Middle School for Girls, Thope, Trivandrum.
138 St. John's Syrian English High School, Vadakara.
139 S. M. English Middle School, Udayanapuram.
140 St. Litle Theresa's English Middle School or Girls, Vaikom.

Appendix IV.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 9**

Statement by caste of lady constables in Travancore.

		Head Constables.	*Constables.*
HINDU:-			
	Nair	...	5
	Ezhava	1	1
	Pulaya (Cheramar)	...	1
	Other Backward Hindu	...	3
MUSLIM:-		...	1
		1	11

Total 12.

Appendix V.

Vide Answer to Question No. 18.

Statement.

I. Full fee concession in all Schools and Colleges to communities with less than 100 literates per 1000 of the population of all ages 7 and over.

1 Kanikaran (including Malavelan)
2 Kuravan including Malankuravan and Malayadiyar } Hindu Christian
3 Mala Urali All
4 Malayarayan All
5 Marakkan (Hindu)
6 Maravan (Hindus and Christians)
7 Pallan (Hindus and Christians)
8 Paraya (including Sambavar) Hindu
9 Pulaya (Cheramar) Hindu
10 Ullatan
11 Velan (including Malavetan) } Hindu Christian
12 Malapantaram
13 Malapulayans
14 Muthuvan
15 Paliyan
16 Thanta Pulayan
17 Mannan (മന്നാൻ)
18 Vattuvan
19 Valluvan
20 Kakkalan
21 Vathiriyar
22 Ottar

II. Full fee concession in English Schools and half fee concession in Malayalam or Tamil Schools to communities with less than 25 literates in English per 10,000 of the population of all ages 7 and over.

1 Chemman
2 Sakkiliyan
3 Thantan (Chakka)
4 Valan (വാലൻ)
5 Velan (വേലൻ)
6 Velan (വേളൻ) (including Kusavan)

APPENDIX V—(*contd.*)

III. Half fee concession in English and Malayalam or Tamil Schools to communities with 100 to 150 literates per 1000 of the population of all ages 7 and over.

1 Aiyanavar (Christian)
2 Catholic Arasar (Christian)
3 Kudumi
4 Mukkuvan
5 Nadar (Channan) Hindu
6 Paraya (including Sambavar) Christian
7 Pulaya (Cheramar) Christian

IV. Half fee concession in English Schools only to communities with 25 to 100 literates in English per 10,000 of the population of all ages 7 and over.

1 Arayan
2 Ambattan
3 Ezhava (including Thiyya)
4 Ezhavathi or Komara
5 Kammalan (Viswakarma) (including Asari, Chayakurup, Chembuthatty, Kallasari, Kannan, Kollan, Pandi Kammalan, Silpasari, Thatchan, Thattan, Valan (വാളൻ) Vilkurup)
6 Kaniyan
7 Kavathi
8 Krishnavagai
9 Maravan (Christian)
10 Paravan
11 Saliyan
12 Vaniyan
13 Veluthedanayar
14 Vilakkithalanayar
15 Veerasaivar (Pandaram)
16 Vannan (including Chayakkaran and Makkavazhi Dhobi)
17 Varnavar (including Mannan) (മണ്ണാൻ)—Pathiyan etc.
18. Yadhava (Edayan) Hindu

Appendix VI.

Vide Answer to Question No. 34

Caste-War Statement of the P. W. D. Maistries in the Kottayam Division.

Caste.		*No.*
A.	HINDU.	
1.	Brahmin	30
2.	Nayar	64
3.	Other Caste Hindu	10
4.	Kammala	2
5.	Nadar	...
6.	Ezhava	9
7.	Cheramar (Pulaya)	...
8.	Other Hindu	...
B.	MUSLIM	
C.	CHRISTIAN.	
1.	Jacobite	49
2.	Marthomite	16
3.	Syriac Catholic	13
4.	Latin Catholic	2
5.	South Indian	...
	United Church	...
6.	Other Christian	16

Appendix VII.

Vide Answer to Question No. 35

Caste-War Statement of the P. W. D. Maistries employed in Quilon Division.

Serial No.	Name of Office.	HINDU								MUSLIM.	CHRISTIAN.						Total.
		Brahmin.	Nayar.	Other caste Hindu.	Kammala.	Nadar.	Ezhava.	Cheramar (Pulaya).	Other Hindu.		Jacobite.	Marthomite.	Syrian Catholic.	South Indian United Church.	Latin Catholic.	Other Christian.	
1.	Quilon Sub-Division	11	47	...	...	...	13	..	5	..	5	11	..	...	17	2	111
2.	Shencotta Sub-Division	25	15	3	2	...	3	1	..	..	3	4	...	...	1	...	57
3.	Quilon Irrigation Sub-Division	.	4	...	...	...	2	..	...	..	..	5	..	...	..	1	12
4.	Mavelikara Sub-Division	3	21	3	1	...	2	...	..	..	11	8	1	...	..	12	62
5.	Shencotta WaterWorks Sub-Division	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	.	...	..	1	5
6.	Division Office, Quilon	1	2	1	1	...	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	...	...	..	10
	Total	43	89	7	4	...	22	1	6	1	19	29	2	...	18	16	257

PRESIDENT: I have received notices of motions for the adjournment of the House to discuss definite matters of urgent public importance. It is a fairly well known practice that the Budget Session is a period when each honourable member has or should have the chance of debating matters which he considers important and relevent to the budget. The general convention observed is, that at that time, in order to give the utmost opportunity to all the members of the House to participate in the general discussion, adjournment motions are not encouraged. The reason being that if I allow these adjournment motions, practically the whole budget time will be taken up and there will be curtailment of the allotted time to each honourable member of the House. Of course, exceptions will be slightly discernible if the matter is of such great and urgent public importance as to make the postponement of the discussion not feasible in public interests. Now let me go over the matter of Mr. M. R. Narayana Pillai's adjournment motion for "the immediate necessity for the establishment of an Executive Council responsible to the Legislature with a view to giving a larger and more direct share to the people in the Government of the State." This is a matter which incidentally may be raised in the course of the debate on general administration. It must be said in passing that the Government have not the remotest idea of establishing an Executive Council. As a matter of fact, the Head of the Administration has not enough work to do—not more than 3 or 4 hours a day. So there is no need for the question of an Executive Council to arise at present. Moreover, an Executive Council member is either a bureaucrat or a minister. The purpose of the Executive Council is now served in the State by the Dewan holding numerous conferences with the heads of departments and the decisions arrived at in those conferences are being acted upon as far as possible. The Executive Council members and the ministers are generally employed not for the purpose of doing office work but for the purpose of touring round the country and explaining the policy of the Government. This question is therefore not of urgent public importance. And the Government have not the remotest idea of establishing an Executive Council.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: In view of what the President has said I do not wish to move the motion.

PRESIDENT: The next motion is from Mr. A. K. Kumaran Vaidyan which is as follows:

> "I move that the business of this House be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance viz., the situation created in those parts of the State affected by the recent cyclone.

That again is a matter which can very well be brought during the general discussion when dealing with the relief for economic distress. The amount set apart is sufficient I believe to meet all legitimate demands and the honourable members can put forward these aspects during the general discussion of the budget and specific instances of the havoc brought before the attention of the House.

MR. A K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: Sir, I do not wish to move the motion.

PRESIDENT: The next motion relates to the "serious situation created in the State by the merchants, profiteering by their recent increasing the prices of rice, paddy and cloth to an abnormal extent." That matter has already engaged the attention of Government and they have dealt with it properly. But Government would only be too glad to get any specific information on such profiteering in the course of the general discusston. What I propose is—subject to what the honourable members would allow me to do—that those members who have given notices of adjournment motion should catch my eye sooner than the others. With that assurance does the honourable member want the motion to be moved?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: Sir, I do not wish to move the motion.

PRESIDENT; Another honourable member has given notice of an adjournment motion on the need for providing bathing ghats for sea bath at Cape to non-Hindus.

That matter is under the consideration of Government and orders will soon be issued for providing swimming and bathing places at Cape Comorin to non-Hindus.

The last motion is on a "definite matter of urgent public importance *viz.* the distress and difficulties and panic created among the tax payers in the State by the policy adopted by the Government recently, in realising the land tax for the year 1116 by distraint and sale of properties, moveables and immoveables, especially twice a year in Ambalapuzha taluk, before the expiry of the year itself and before the tax become arrears for the year, at a time when economic depression is rampant on account of war and fall in price of indigenous articles of the tax payers".

That again is a matter which can be taken up during the general discussion. Does the honourable member want to move it?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: No, Sir.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

PRESIDENT: Under Rule 3 (2) of the Legislative Rules, I nominate Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai and Mr. S. Krishna Aiyar on the Panel of Chairmen for this session of the Assembly.

MESSAGES FROM THE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

SECRETARY: I beg to report that the following messages have been received from the Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council:—

(1) "Under Rule 42 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I am directed to inform you that the Sri Chitra State Council at its meeting held on the 4th April 1941, agreed without any amendment to the Travancore Payment of Wages Bill which was passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly on the 31st March 1941."

(2) "Under Rule 42 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I am directed to inform you that the Sri Chitra State Council at its meeting held on the 4th April, 1941 agreed without any amendment to the Travancore (Kerosene) Excise Duty Bill which was passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly on the 31st March 1941."

(3) "Under Rule 42 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I am directed to inform you that the Sri Chitra State Council at its meeting held on the 4th April 1941, agreed without any amendment to the Travancore District Municipalities Bill which was passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly on the 3rd April 1941."

(4) "Under Rule 42 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I am directed to inform you that the Sri Chitra State Council at its meeting held on the 8th April 1941, agreed without any amendment to the Travancore Child Marriage Restraint Bill which was passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly on the 27th January 1940".

BILLS ASSENTED TO BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA.

SECRETARY: I beg to report that the following Bills received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja :—

(1) The Travancore Payment of Wages Bill.
(2) The Travancore (Kerosene) Excise Duty Bill.
(3) The Travancore District Municipalities Bill.
(4) The Travancore Child Marriage Restraint Bill.

MR. R. RAMA VARIER: Under Rule 76 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I beg to lay on the table the following statement of expenditure authorised by the Government under Section 32 of Act II of 1108.

Demand.		Amount in Rupees.	Particulars.
VI.	General Administratration (Revision of State Manual)	1,263-0-0	For correcting proof page of State Manual.
XII.	P. W. D. Irrigation ...	5,000-0-0	For the scheme for the supply of P. H. E. Power for lift irrigation in the Kunnatnad taluk.
XII.	P. W. D. ...	6,500-0-0	To meet the expenses connected with the work of extensions to the Edapalayam Shooting Camp.
XII.	P. W. D. ...	1,888-0-0	For expenditure in connection with the operation of the work-wool and toy-making machines.
XIV.	Police ...	114-0-0	For expenses in connetion with the additional staff of Police Guards for the Government Museum.

Demand.		Amount in Rupees.	Particulars.
XVI.	Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue Reproductive Works—Rubber Factory...	10,382-4-0	For making replacements and renewals of the machiner in the Eactory.
XVI.	Rubber Factery ...	2,970-0-0	Funds or special works.
XVI.	Do. ...	1,445-26-5	For cleaning the boilers, etc., of the Factory and repairing the electric installations etc
XX.	Forest Department ...	1,00,000-0-0	For making payments on account of Kole-vila.
XXII.	Stamps ...	9,350-0-0	For Contingencies.
XXII.	Do. ...	12,350-0-0	Do.
XXIX.	Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments —Game Warden ...	891-0-3	For payment of land compensation for the Angoor Rowther's Bungalow and premises acquired for the office of the Game Warden.
Do.	Sri Chitralayam ...	3,800-0-0	For obtaining additional collections.

ELECTIONS TO THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE AND TO THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT: The House will elect two members each to the Public Accounts Committee and the Standing Finance Committee for 1117. The elections will take place on the 4th August 1941. They will be held as usual after the business of the House for the day is over under the Chairmanship of the Deputy President or one of the Panel of Chairmen. The elections will be conducted on the basis of the ordinary system of voting by ballot.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT REGARDING THE PROCEDURE FOR DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET.

PRESIDENT: Under Rule 69, the debate on the budget will begin with a general discussion and be followed by the voting of Demands for the Grants. Two days have been allotted for the general discussion and the maximum of seven days has been set apart for the voting of Demands for Grants. The Demands will be taken up in the order in which they are printed in the list of Demands, copy of which has been already furnished to honourable members. The Demands under II—Land Revenue and Taxes on Income and VII—Public Works may each be discussed for one whole day; and not more than half a day will be allotted for each of the remaining Demands.

Every member, other than the Financial Secretary, will be allowed during the general discussion stage, not more than fifteen minutes as usual. But I hope honourable members will, while not unduly restraining themselves, allow as many non-official members as possible to participate in the discussion and also render it possible to give the Government members adequate time for reply.

I find on scrutiny of the names furnished by the Secretary that there are 23 members of the National Congress Party, 12 members in the People's Party and 26 members who belong to no-party. My endeavour will be, as far as possible, to give the members of these parties in proportion to their numbers opportunity for speaking. Roughly speaking 11 members of the National Congress Party, 5 members of the People's Party and 12 members of no-party, will be allowed to take part in the general discussion of the budget. I shall be glad if honourable members of each party who whish to speak will kindly give their list to the Secretary sufficiently early so that they may be called up as they stand and catch the eye of the President.

When voting on the Demands for the grants every mover and the official member who has the right of reply will be allowed ten minutes each and the other members five minutes each. Standing Order No. 59 requires notice of every motion to be given to the Secretary two clear days before the day on which the Demand comes up for consideration. Late motions will not be accepted. It will facilitate business if honourable members giving notice of token motions which can most conveniently before a reduction of one rupee will also specify the purpose underlying the proposed cut and take care to see that the cut motions are confined to amounts entirely votable.

In this connection, I may also invite the attention of honourable members to my predecessor's ruling regarding budget motions given on the 30th of July 1935, reported on pages 705 to 707 of Volume VI of the Proceedings of the Sri Mulam Assembly—*vide* pages 121-124 of the Rulings from the Chair.

[President.]

In calculating the number of hours to be allotted for the voting of Demands, I propose to follow the procedure which has been followed during the last three years. A day will be taken as from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. One hour being available for question time, and another hour (1 to 2 p. m.) as lunch interval, the remaining four hours be treated as one full day and two hours as half a day. If the whole of the first hour is not taken up for question and answers, the time left over will be available for the voting of the Demands for Grants. Such available time will not go to increase the time allotted for any particular Demand but will be available to the House and thus enable them to reach more Demands.

Order, order. Honourable members will have noticed that this year I was anxious to take, as I have always been anxious to take this House into confidence regarding not only the budgeting policy of Government but also the general policy of Government in so far as such policy may impinge upon or affect the budget or the finances of the State. On the last occasion on which I addressed this House, *viz.* three days ago, I refrained from referring for obvious reasons to matters of a purely domestic character. With the leave of this House I shall make clear by a further statement the policy of Government on one or two other matters, because I foresee that that statement may courtail discussion and elucidate the position of Government.

The first of those points arises with regard to the extension of service of Government employees. The Government have now arrived at the decision which they intend to adhere to that, generally speaking no extensions will be given to Government servants excepting on grounds of public interests, that no personal ground, however strong or urgent, will be a ground or justification for an extension to be given; and from that it follows that every application for an extension will not be regarded with favour but be scrutinised with care. Also, Government have arrived at the conclusion that excepting where the services of a particular officer are deemed to be urgent and indispensable, no more than one extension should be given to any officer.

The second point also arises with regard to the public service. Apparently a system has grown up and was in evidence from about thirty or forty years ago by which for various reasons, not entirely discreditable but even creditable in many cases, the ages of Government officers were either over-stated or under-stated at the time they entered service. Government have now resolved that one year's time should be given to all public servants in the State to make all the corrections that they wish to make in regard to their ages. Afterwards if any discrepancies are found out, those would go against the officer and might even affect the pension. The Government do not in coming to this conclusion, arrive at any judgment regarding any moral culpability on the part of the officer concerned. Very often, parents were responsible for the statement of age. Very often careless registration in school registers was responsible for this. Very often also a particular youth desiring to enter service early overstated his age. The policy

therefore has been laid down that one year from this date will be given to all public employees to make all the necessary corrections they have to make in regard to their ages, after which Government will have to take their own course in regard to these officers.

The last point which raises a large question is with regard to the policy of Government which has been recently ennunciated and which I wish to have fully discussed on the floor of this House and elsewhere. That is with regard to the policy of encroachment, of applications for registry in respect of puthuvals or applications in respect of cardamom lands. At one time evidently there was a difficulty in colonising various parts of this State. Encroachments had therefore to be countenanced by the State and even by the Courts in order to enable enterprising people settle in particular localities and utilise their powers of organisation and agricultural skilfulness in developing undeveloped tracts of the country. That time is past. We are now suffering from lack of land and a plethora of population. We cannot therefore adopt the principle of any laxity in the operation of the Land Conservancy Rules. Government have laid down that length of occupation by itself is no justification. The longer a man has squatted on public property or another man's property the more advantage he has derived and therefore the more ready he must be to leave that property after having enjoyed the property and its income for such a long time. There has been a tremendous amount of laxity, not wholly unconnected with the activities or connivance of the Forest Department subordinates, the Revenue Department subordinates and the Department of Public Works subordinates. Government will enforce without respect of person the rules relating to land conservancy. I have known of cases where a man having a large tract of land purposely builds a house or starts some other big construction at the edge of that land placing his improvements in poramboke or public property in order to peg out a claim to the property encroached upon. In all such cases of encroachment heartless as the course may sometimes appear to be the public interests are so great and urgent and the want of land is so keenly felt, that Government cannot afford to and will not pay respect to persons and the policy will be consistant and uniform, but necessary when we consider the demands of the public interests. Now, I find that in many cases length of occupation or the utilisation of force or influence is regarded as a kind of passport to ask for kuthagapattam if land cannot be registered. My opinion is that we have had enough of these encroachments on public property, enough of these encroachments on porambokes, enough of building of shops on public land, encroachments on municipal property and encroachments on forest land, and the idea of Government will be to try and make use of as much land as possible for as many as possible.

The general discussion will now commence.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pathanapuram* cum *Shencottah Deputy President*): Sir, let me in the first place offer my congratulations to the Financial Secretary for the lucid exposition of the finances and the financial operations of this State. The budget estimates presented to us provide for a revenue realisation of Rs. 280·73 lakhs and for a programme of expenditure charged to revenue of Rs. 279·23 lakhs and for a nominal surplus of Rs 1·5 lakhs. Sir, a surplus budget at a time of great stress and strain caused by the present war is something unthinkable, particularly in a maritime State like ours which has received the worst impacts of the war. When it is realised that the real surplus is not Rs. 1·5 lakhs but Rs. 10·5 lakhs if we take into consideration the reserve of Rs. 9 lakhs provided for in the budget, and this after making adequate provision for all the demands of a progressive administration, it shows unmistakably that the finances of the State are intrinsically very strong and that the financial operations of the State cannot be in better hands. Sir, it used to be remarked a few years back by financial experts that the revenues of the State could not possibly go higher than Rs. 250 lakhs and that our programme of expenditure had to be shaped accordingly. Now, Sir, the very illuminating statement that you made at the joint sitting, surveying the finances of the State, gives unmistakable proof of the fact that our finances are capable of expansion and that the revenues of the State are capable of rising to Rs. 3 crores during the next quinquennium and that this will be possible not as a result of any additional taxation but as the result of normal expansion of revenue for which the foundation has been well and truly laid by you, Sir.

Now, after having made these general remarks, looking at the budget estimates, what strikes one as something very gratifying in the first place is the item of revenue derived from the working of the State Railway. Sir, the operations of the Railway system have yielded us a net revenue of Rs. 1·4 lakhs during the current year and it is expected that the working of the State Railway will yield us Rs. 1·5 lakhs during the coming year. Sir, this is very gratifying to us and let us hope that the revenue received from the working of the Railway will become a normal feature of our revenues. It is something very strange also that this revenue receipt has coincided with the association of the Travancore Government's representative with the Railway authorities in scrutinising the accounts relating to the working of the Railway.

Looking at the new proposals adumbrated in the speech made by the Financial Secretary, it is found that there are two proposals for additional taxation. One relates to the levy of an export duty on rubber and the other relates to the imposition of an additional export duty on tea. Sir, the taxation proposal on rubber works out to less than 2 pies a lb., and the additional taxation proposed to be levied on tea works out to less than 1 pie per lb. I am sure, Sir, that not only the general public but also the industries concerned will accept, without any demur, the new impositions which are very insignificant. These new proposals are expected to bring us revenues of Rs. 4 lakhs under rubber and Rs. 1·75 lakhs under tea. These are all very inconsiderable sums which, I am sure, the industries will not grudge to pay.

The next item of importance which I have noticed is the provision of a reserve of Rs. 9 lakhs.

Sir, I welcome this proposal and I am sure the whole house will welcome it. We are now in the midst of very difficult and extraordinary times. We may have to meet an emergency at any time, political, military or economic, and it is only very proper and advisable that a reserve provision of Rs. 7 lakhs for general purposes and Rs. 2 lakhs under military demand should be had with the Government to meet any extraordinary situation that might arise.

In this connection, I have to refer to the situation which has now developed in the country on account of the rise in the prices of articles, particularly food stuffs and clothing. Sir, one of the worst reactions of the last war was the phenomenal rise in the price of articles generally. Profiting by the experience of the conditions which existed during the last war, you, Sir, very promptly took immediate steps on the outbreak of war to check the tendency noticeable in the trend of prices of articles and to combat profiteering tendencies. Sir, we had a quiet time all these years. But the tendency is now manifesting itself in several directions particularly in the matter of prices of articles of food and clothing. It is very refreshing to note that the Government have resolved to meet the situation that may arise out of such tendency by equipping themselves with materials, and if necessary by arming themselves with powers vested under the Defence of Travancore Rules. I am sure this House will be solidly behind the Government in any measures they may adopt for the purpose of meeting such a situation.

Sir, a word about the proposal regarding the decision to increase the production of paddy. Among the proposals in the Financial Secretary's speech there is one for the purpose of increasing the production of paddy by providing facilities for the conversion of an area of 25 thousand acres of land under single crop into double crop lands, and also by the provision of increased facilities for raising more paddy in south Travancore. This is all very good. In this connection I have to press upon the attention of Government what I consider to be a very important measure to achieve the very same object. I refer to the problem of paddy cultivation in the Shencottah taluk. This taluk is a purely agricultural taluk. A very large extent of land is under paddy. Most of the lands are irrigated by minor irrigation tanks numbering about 150. These tanks were restored about 30 years ago. Since then they have been very badly neglected and have deteriorated to such an extent that the present condition of these tanks is responsible for the frequent failure of crops during the last several years. If only these tanks could be restored to their old condition it will be possible to increase the production of paddy in that taluk considerably and it will go a long way in tackling this problem. Now the problem of paddy production is connected with the problem of food supply in Travancore. However much we may try to increase the supply of paddy, still the problem will remain unsolved for several years to come. Sir, there are vast tracts of land in this country where there are no facilities for irrigation. It may be possible to raise dry crops in those

[Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar.]

places. Dry crops could very well supplement the production of paddy. This matter has not been engaging the attention of the ryots in the state and I hope it will now receive their attention.

In this connection I have to advert to the question which you incidentally raised in your address the other day before the joint Sitting, I mean, the problem of food supply in Travancore will remain a problem for very many years to come, whatever steps may be taken to increase the production of paddy. The problem has become very acute now on account of the difficulties of shipping and it will be very necessary to plan for the future. It will be in the interest of the State to plan for the production of mercantile shipping and I hope Government will take early steps in the matter.

A word about industries and industrialisation in this country. It will be admitted on all hands that the future of this country depends upon industrialisation. It will be readily conceded that there is great scope for the development of several industries, both long and small scale industries. The other day you explained to us that there is very great scope for the establishment of the cement industry and you told us that the Aluminium industry will be established in the near future, and you also explained that very many industries based on the mineral resources of the country could be easily established. With a view to the development of industries Government have embarked upon a policy of industrialisation and have provided cheap electrical power. That goes a great way. But industrialisation of the State cannot be achieved or speeded up by cheap power unless at the same time there is another factor present. What is wanted in this country for the speeding up of an industrialisation programme is not only cheap power but also cheap industrial credit. Without industrial credit it will be practically impossible to speed up industrialisation. Sir, our State is one which is not having a plethora of industrial credit. Unfortunately we are still in the grip of the banking crisis which developed in the country 3 years ago, and what little capital was available has become frozen as a result. The situation therefore is gloomy. At the same time, development of industries cannot be postponed. The present moment must be utilised for the purpose of developing industries. How to find the necessary credit is the problem. I do not suggest for a moment that Government should finance all industrial concerns. But I suggest, for their serious consideration that the financial agencies, banks, existing in the country, be exploited for the purpose financing industrial concerns. For this purpose I have to suggest that the Government should be able to pick and choose certain industries and industrial concerns which should be favoured by protection. I mean that the Governmet should be prepared to give guarantees on behalf of such industrial concerns as they have confidence in. Under a system of guarantees given by Government it will be possible to mobilise such credit as is available in the country. I understand that such a system is in force in Mysore and that several industries have advanced considerably by a system of credit

based upon guarantee given by Government. Such a scheme may be adopted here with advantage and the programme of industrialisation speeded up considerably. Sir, these are some of the observations which I wish to make on the budget.

MR. M. L. JANARDHANAN PILLAI (*Nominated*): Sir, the special features of the budget for 1117 are that there has been no additional taxation and no salary cuts either. The nation building activities have been sufficiently provided for. Provision has also been made for a reserve to be held by Government in order to meet unexpected contingencies. The debt of Rs. 14 3/4 lakhs stands discharged. The administration has been so carefully and efficiently carried out that it has been possible to anticipate without any fear of contradiction, an income of Rs. 280 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 279 lakhs. The anticipated revenue is the highest on record. Only two additional taxes have been imposed, viz., a cess on rubber and a small tax on tea. The administration has not suffered on account of difficulties in the world situation. The speech of the President of the United Planters' Association of South India, presiding over the rubber section, shows that this cess has not hit the industry very hard. Considering the peak prices the industry has been able to secure the cess is only very small. It is also interesting to recollect that while the Travancore Government has fixed Re. 1 as cess the Ceylon Government fixed Rs. 2 1/4 as export only. Thus it has been possible for the Government to present a satisfactory budget from all points of view without taxing the ordinary tax payer and without starving the departments. I congratulate the Government on placing before this House a budget which inspires confidence—a budget which shows that the finances of the country are in safe hands. The year that is just passing is remarkable for many achievements of Government. Sir, through the efforts of the head of the administration, the coir industry has been able to secure a very large order from the Government of India War Supplies Department. It came in at a very opportune time. Government had just then advanced money for relief works. They had also made free contributions for supplying rice to labourers that were thrown out of employment. And but for this order it woud not have been possible to provide relief to a large body of unemployed people. The result has been that prices of coir yarn went up by 50 to 60%. Sir, Travancore Coir Mats and Matting Association and the Travancore War Supplies Syndicate were brought into existence solely through the advice of the head of the administration.

I may assure the House that these two institutions are rendering valuable aid to the people of the State. Their orders have provided considerable relief to the poor people of this State. The relief works conducted by Government opened up different parts of the country on the one side and have enabled the agriculturist to bring his produce to the markets The labour situation was at one time threatening to become a grave trouble. You Sir, were also responsible for bringing together the representatives of the employees and

[Mr. M. L. Janardhanan Pillai.]

the workers together to amicably solve their difficulties. As a result of your advice, today there has sprung up an institution wherein both the representatives of the employers and the workers do meet in the kindliest of terms possible, discuss and find out means of solving their problems to the best of their satisfaction. Before finally solving their problem, if any difficulty arose in the interim period, they can use the provisions of the Trades Disputes Act. The Inspector General of Police gave special directions to his subordinates to handle the situation carefully and aviod troubles. In that connection I must pay a tribute to the services done by the Police under the able and expert guidance of the Inspector General of Police. The result achieved has been remarkable. A labourer in Travancore has thereby secured the maximum wages available in Travancore through the efforts of the Government. At the same time the employers had also their reasonable profits. The decisions arrived at were very satisfactory from the point of view of employers and the workers. In spite of difficulties brought about by the war, shipment is going on regularly and we are thankful to the head of the administration for the vigilant and watchful care exercised by him on the business problems of the country. It is through the efforts of the Government that we were able to obtain special shipping facilities especially at the beginning of this war. It is also gratifying to note that the head of the administration is in touch with authorities elsewhere for securing advantages to persons engaged in business. But for the active help rendered by the Government we would have been in a terrible plight. The proposal for the prevention of the export of cotton yarn is a step in the right direction for which also I congratulate the Government heartily. In your desire Sir, to help the industries of the State, you have been good enough even to the extent of offering financial guarantees which any where else would not even be thought of. When it was found necessary that the Government should step in and offer their own guarantees in respect of a particular industry, you Sir, had no hesitation in doing it and that is a very big responsibility which the Government undertook to fulfil. I have great pleasure in assuring you that the Association has justified the confidence and trust reposed in them by the head of the administration.

During this year particularly, the country has been free from any subversive political agitation. That is decidedly a great advantage because if such political activities were going on, the trade of the country would have been practically paralysed. With war on one side and such attempts on the other, the situation would have been very calamitous.

In regard to the food supply of Travancore, I find from the statement of the Financial Secretary that endeavours are being made by Government to bring under cultivation some more acres of land in the northern taluks of the State and that it would be possible to produce an additional quantity of 25 lakhs of paras of paddy. This is probably the first attempt to see how best we can meet our own requirements, in regard to the food problem. All these efforts show how Government are keen to help the people in such an extremely difficult condition. So far I have spoken about the achievements of Government,

But I have also to strike a discordant note in another direction. The public service as a whole has become rather inefficient from the point of view of the non-officials. It may be that the services have not been well paid. It may be that they are not able to sustain sufficiently the hard work. If there is really any difficulty of that kind, it is for the head of the administration to investigate the matter and give us the services of very efficient officers on whose capacity for work and intergrity we can always be sure. Let us have our money's worth. There is the question of laws delays also which is very seriously affecing the progress of commerce in the State. I am fully aware that though the head of the administration has been taking steps in that matter, still there is corruption amongst the ranks of clerks, amins and other lower subordinates of the judiciary throughout the State. In the judicial department, it is practically impossible to get prompt justice. Even in the case of decrees secured after a long and protracted suit, it has become quite impossible to recover moneys. That sort of situation has to be remedied forthwith.

I must point out that the method of the working of the Industries Department has not been altered in spite of the various observations brought to the notice of Government. It appears as if the department exists merely for the distribution of industrial grants just like the Inspector's office of the Education department. If that is so, I would very respectfully submit that this department may be amalgamated with the Education Department. Sir, immediately after the last war there was economic depression and similarly I would not be surprised if we face some such serious difficulty after the present war. With regard to our commerce we really do not know where we would stand. All foreign markets are practically closed. We are not sure whether many of us will have a single market left open to us, when the war is over. Therefore, it is essential that we should plan for the future and that wisely. We must be even now prepared to meet all eventualities likely to happen at not a very distant date. Expert advice should be had from whichever quarter it comes. When those questions are tackled the industries department also could be remodelled and brought into line with a commerce department, so that it may prove useful to the people of the State.

I congratulate the Government on the financial results achieved in regard to various commercial undertakings. Most of them were either dead or languishing. I am sure the efforts of Government would prove of lasting benefit to the people of the country. I am certain that a few years hence, we shall be able to look back with pride and satisfaction that the head of the administration has been able to provide in this country a net work of industries which would not only ensure a fair dividend to shareholders as time goes on but would also bring increased prosperity to the people, the income from industrial activities will surely increase in the year to come and will be the main source of the revenues of this State. All other sources of income have their limits for expansion. Land cannot bear any further taxation.

[Mr. M. L. Janardhanan Pillai.]

To a large extent, the unemployment problem could also be solved. The industrial and the commercial minded population are fully aware of the Government's efforts and are ready to co-operate with the administration. I do belive that there is a glorious industrial future for this country. This budget is just the beginning of it. Therein, income has been estimated with care and provision has been made to meet emergencies also. On the basis of this budget I feel there is likly to be still greater income in the coming year from all directions, so much so that this State need not rank as the third in the order of Indian States. It can come even quite near to the first State. I have great pleasure in paying my tribute to the Financial Secretary and to congratulate Government for placing such a splendid budget for our consideration. This year particularly it has been gratifying to note that along with the budget a memorandum has been furnished for our information. That is a very enlightening document.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR: (*Nominated*) Sir, Mr. Janardhanan Pillai has dealt with the industrialisation of Travancore and the honourable the Deputy President has referred to the position of agriculture in the State. As far as I see, the immediate problem before us is the food problem and that has to be tackled effectively. This cannot be postponed to a later date.

The international situation is growing dark every day. Japan has no oil resources of its own. It was dependent on America and the Dutch Indies. It is now cautiously proceeding southwards with an eye to subjugate the Dutch Indies and then come to countries nearer us. The Dutch Indies is however a difficult problem since it is backed by interests such as the British and the Americans. Ther is also the Singapore region belonging and controlled by the British.

Burma on the other hand seems to be more vulnerable. Indo-China is already under Japanese control and Thailand has to yield to Japanese pressure. The centre of war may easily shift to Burma.

President: the announcement has been made today about Indo-China.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYER: Threfore, it is all the more necessary for us to find means for solving our food problem. It behoves the Agricultural Department and the Fisheries Department to bestow their undivided attention to produce double the quantity that is now produced in the land. One of the greatest sins committed here is the long neglect of our inland waters and long sea board. The Government should pay attention to improve the condition of the coastal fisheries. The Department of Fisheries must see to culture of fish in large quantities in our pools, marshes, rivers and other water areas in the country. We should not be dazzled by prospects of pearl fishing or the gold and silver fish in the aquarium at the sea side.

Fish serves two purposes, food and manure. The Agricultural and Fisheries Department should join together and organise a system by which the food problem of the country should be solved.

Sir, I was observing that the......

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will kindly raise his voice.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR: Sir, I was directing my remarks to the fact that Japan may turn this side and start a war against Burmah. Therefore it is more than likely that our supply of rice from Burma may be cut off, wherefore we have to stock rice in sufficient quantity.

I have to submit that our fisheries Department is now practically doing nothing. We have our inland waters and a long sea-board, which are very great assets to the State, greater than the gold mines of Mysore. They can solve the food problem, oil problem, manure problem and various other problems of Travancore. That department is in Purdah. It has withdrawn into the cloistered seclusion of the University. No doubt, one or two members of this House are represented in the University. But that would not do. It must come out; it must work in the light of day. It is not a department of education: it is a department of production. It must face the search-light of criticism in this Assembly. The department must do concentrated work. It must prepare a scheme of work and work it out and submit reports to the Government from time to time.

I pass on from this to the post war problem of Travancore. It is difficult for anybody to anticipate the future. We shall find ourselves in an economic depression deeper than the one that we passed through. It is not a case of loss of mere markets, it is a case of destruction of wealth and the purchasing power of large powers. It will be very difficult to resuscitate our position.

The only place to which we can turn our eyes is America. It must be possible for this Government, with the wisdom, sagacity and skill of the Dewan President to have a Travancore attachee on the staff of the Agent-General of America; that attachee may look after the developing our trade with America. It will be only welcome to the Central Government. The Central Government might welcome it from the stand-point of dollar exchange as well.

PRESIDENT: Honourable members of the House will be glad to know that negotiations have already been opened in that direction.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR: I must record my great appreciation for it

I find that the Financial Secretary has felt the need for effecting economy and he has put it emphatically in his speech. I beg to read one or two pages. On page 7 of the Financial Secretary's speech I find the following:

> "After a full consideration of the pros and cons of the two ways of making up for the fall of revenue, *viz*: enhancement of revenue by resort to additional taxation and reduction of expenditure by limiting it to the barest requirements Government decided that rather than pinch the ryot with the burden of an addition tax, they would make the ends meet by a severe cut in expenditure of course without detriment to the efficiency of administration...........The fixing of a maximum limit of travelling allowance for touring officers, severe restrictions on the grant of leave and the appointment of substitutes in leave vacancies, the abolition of progressive scales of pay to temporary posts, the reduction of expenditure under office contingencies, the combination of appointments which could be amalgamated without prejudice to efficiency;

[Mr. S. Krishna Aiyar]

> these are the more important of the retrenchment measures adopted by Government in furtherance of their policy to reduce expenditure on the administration, so as to avoid as far as possible the incidence of fresh taxation on the ryot".

The House is alive to the need for retrenchment. But nevertheless a word has to be said. We see from the accounts that more than 35 per cent of our revenue goes to the Civil Service. I do not for a moment say that the efficiency of our public service should be sacrificed. I do accept the position of the Dewan President, that our salaries are not too high but the cumulative effect is that it becomes a heavy burden upon the tax payers. There are departments that are over-staffed. There are sinecures. There are leakages. There are wastages. There are very many ways in which public money can be conserved. It is not for me to suggest ways and means just now. I leave it to wiser heads. Instead of a policy of drift and leaving it for later Geddeses and Inchcapes, we should start tackling it now.

Having said so much, I now come to the new taxes that have been imposed. I refer in particular to the cess on rubber and the additional duty on tea. The tea insterests are happy to pay the additional tax when it is a case of emergency. But there is a tendency for temporary emergent measures in this State to become permanent. The history of the tea export duty is an illustration. Before the last war tea had no export duty. For the purpose of war, the Central Government wanted to levy an export duty on tea. Half was to go to them and half to us. After the war the Central Government redeemed its promise and withdrew the duty. But not so this State.

PRESIDENT: I hope the honourable member will remember the history of the introduction of income tax in British India and for what purpose it was introduced.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR: I was observing that measures which are brought forward by the Government as a temporary measure have a tendency to become permanent. It has also to be remembered that tea cultivators have to pay land tax, income tax, tea cess, export duty and eversomany other taxes. I do not see Sir, why some part of the petrol duty which we were getting should not come to us. Possibly it is regarded as an import duty after the separation of Burma. That is a matter for the consideration of the Dewan-President. After the war we shall pas through the severest of depressions. We will have to tighten our belts. What about the services then? Can we afford the present heavy charges. Something has to be done and that early enough.

PRESIDENT: What I am going to do as I have indicated this morning is to call the names of honourable members from the various parties with special reference to those members who have given notice of adjournment motions. But if those honourable members are not in their seats, I am not going to give them further indulgence.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : Sir, it is a matter for self approbation that our financial posistion is stable and that our national debt, though amounting to more than Rs. five crores, can easily be discharged by the income that may be realised from our commercial and industrial enterprises. It also adds to our credit that we can challenge any native State or British Indian Provinces in the matter of literacy among the subjects.

In spite of our financial position and literacy Sir, it is to be regretted that our cost of administration is mounting up year after year. Out of the Rs. 280 lakhs about Rs. 140 lakhs are to be dispersed as pension allowances and pay for those who once served and those who are serving the State. This number does not come to one per cent of the total population. It is with the balance that we have to work out our plan for the progress of the State. I am glad to note Sir that the Government have realised this, and are trying to cut down the cost of administration by abolishing the post of a big officer like the Land Revenue Commissioner. By that abolition Sir, the Government has gained the pay and allowance of that Office. I would suggest Sir, that the principle adopted in the abolition of the Office of the Land Revenue Commissioner may be applied to other departments such as the P. W. the Forest, the Excise, the Police and so on, where there are Divisional Officers who can be made responsible to the Government directly. A large sum can be saved by way of pay and travelling allowances. If the, experiment is successful with regard to the Land Revenue Department I am sure it will be equally successful in the case of other departments also. I hope Sir that the Government will try at such reductions to cut down the cost of administration.

Sir, the public servants getting a pay of Rs. 15 and below per mensem will find it very difficult to maintain themselves during the period of War, owing to the rise in price of food stuffs. It is for the Government to go to their rescue by giving them some allowance during the time of war.

Coming on to the Land Revenue Department Sir, it is selling the properties of the tax payers at the end of each instalment, before the tax becomes arrears for the year. I think that the policy of collecting the tax of the year before the end of the year by distraint and sale, is newly adopted.

In Ambalapuzha and Shertalai, the tax is to be paid by two instalments in Dhanu and Medom. If that is not paid at the end of each instalment, sales for the respective instalments are conducted and the tax realised. Hence at least two demand notices and two sales are inevitable, which mean additional cost on the tax payer. As every tax payer knows that his property will be sold, if he does not pay the tax, it cannot be expected that the default is made purposely. Inability is the reason. The Government may be pleased to direct the department that the distraint and sale of properties of the tax payers shall be made only at the end of the year. The tax payer should be given time till the end of Karkadagom to pay the tax.

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup]

The Public Works Department is saturated with Engineers. Many of the Engineers here Sir, do not know how to make an estimate for a work, suitable to the place where it is to be worked. The fact is evident from the reduction from the estimated amount during the time of tender for the work. We see generally that a work for which there is an estimate of Rs. 10,000 is given to the contractor for Rs. 7,000. The Government may be pleased to give direction to make estimates for actual amounts required for the work.

Sir, the administration of boat service is very defective and it must be brought under a centralised control. It is now controlled by three P. W. Divisions, Alwaye, Kottayam and Quilon. The Executive Engineers and their subordinates with sufficient works cannot be expected to sympathetically enter into the details, nor to study the implications of the various questions peculiar to water transport. Three sets of officers have to make themselves thorough with the question. The usual transfer of officers would break the continuity of experience. By the present arrangement, the inspection of the engine and the hull has to be done, in every six months. Because of the difficulty in detailing the Work Shop Engineers and the Port Officer, the inspection is carriedon consecutive days, unlike the case of leases, extending over a period of 30 days in each half year. This involves much dislocation of service. If a separate division or sub-division is created under the control of an Executive Engineer, with his head office at Alleppey, with full control and power of inspection, all the present difficulties could be avoided. The inspection can be spread over the year without any dislocation of service as in the case of the inspection of buses in service.

The Redeemer Committee reports also agree with my suggestion. It says "It will conduce to the increased efficiency in the work of canal officers, if a canal division or sub-division is created in the charge of an Executive Engineer or other responsible officer whose head quarters is at Alleppey and who will himself be directly and immediately under the Chief Engineer. All the canal officers throughout the State will be under him and not being burdened with the execution of regular public works, connected with the canals, who will find it possible to supervise the work of his subordinates more satisfactorily than hitherto". I would suggest that a canal division may be created.

The department is not constructing any major bridge of all-Travancore importance at present. They complain insufficiency of funds. It is the duty of the Government to find money for such works and all the bridges of all-Travancore importance should be constructed within 5 years. If the Government have no money to spare, at present, a loan may be raised.

Sir, there is a general complaint that the Education Department is showing a step-motherly attitude to the teachers in grant-in-aid schools who are over-worked in spite of their low pay. Even

though this House was once assured by the honourable member Dr. Moudgile when he was the Director of Public Instruction that the reduced grant of 8 as. will be returned to them, the Government have not yet done so. This is the time to say them back the same. Secondly, Sir, those teachers are not allowed to take any privilege leave as the teachers in Government schools are entitled to take. The Director of Public Instruction must be pleased to help them to get such privileges in grant-in-aid schools also. There is yet another difficulty for them. The renewal of grant memo, every year, takes two to three months time, i. e. Mithunam, Karkadagom and Chingom next. This causes delay in getting their grant. The poor teachers go without any pay for these three months. The Director may be pleased to see that the memos are renewed within one month from the date of receipt.

Now I come to the Agricultural Department. It is seen from the Administration Report that we imported about Rs. 4 crores worth of rice, Rs 16 lakhs worth of paddy and Rs. 13½ lakhs worth of sugar in 1115. This must open our eyes and the Government should take steps to increase our output of paddy and sugar. I am aware that the Government is at it. Yet Sir, I dont believe that the cultivation by lift irrigation and intensive cultivation can solve the problem. I would suggest Sir, that the Government should give suitable area from the reserved forest on lease for paddy cultivation by blocks. No registry shall be allowed. In my opinion the grassy plains of the Reserve, between Pallivassal and Udampanchola, covering an area of 1 lakh of acres and the grassy swamp areas on either side of Kumily-Vandanmedu road, measuring about 15000 acres are suitable for paddy cultivation. It is found by experiment in neighbouring places that one acre will yield 150 paras of paddy. These acres can be leased out for one or two years by blocks, on half yield basis. If this is done, leaving a margin for any loss, we can produce one crore of paras of paddy every year which will suffice for any emergency. I would request the Government to consider very seriously about this.

For the speedy disposal of the petitions under the Act II of 1116, and for the working of the Act, I think some additional Munsiffs courts at all district centres have to be sanctioned.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I have great pleasure to congratulate the Financial Secretary on the statement which he has made before the House. It is both succinct and clear; and it has been implemented by a comprehensive and lucid speech from the Chair. The two statements taken together, would show to the House and to the country an exact picture of our financial and economic position today. It shows our attainments of the year and our failures and also our aspirations and our efforts in the immediate future. May I Sir, convey to you my humble tribute of congratulations on the most comprehensive statement you have made in the House on the financial position of our State.

Sir, the one subject which has been agitating the minds of al of us is this question of war. We are concerned in that matter

[Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai]

immediately and directly not only because the ideals for which Great Britain is fighting, and the Allies are fighting, are the ideals for which we stand, or the ideals and aspirations which are enshrined in our religion, in our tradition, in our history and in our culture; not merely on account of that we support them, but our self interest does call forth some action from us. Our political existence, our social welfare, our economic order or disorder depend very much on the success or failure of the Allies. We are so bound, so indissolubly bound to Great Britain and her destiny that for a moment I cannot conceive any defeat of the Allies without extremely disastrous consequences for our State. Therefore every effort should be made to support and contribute our mite for the prosecution of the war. Therefore Sir, we humbly place before you our unstinted support for the amount of three lakhs contributed by H. H. The Maharaja and we are prepared again to contribute our support in further efforts. Sir, you mentioned specifically the names of two private institutions viz. Harrisons & Crosfield and the Pierce Lesslie Companies which have contributed to war purposes.

May I say, Sir, that they are not the only institutions which have been doing their bit for the prosecution of the war? Take for instance Sir, the Saturday Club, an institution that caters to the gastronomic needs as well as offers intellectual relaxation and social adjustment to some of the eminent officers of the State. The Saturday Club has offered as much to war service as the other institutions. I am thereby showing that there are private agencies, private clubs and private institutions who are prepared to do their utmost for the prosecution of the war.

MR. MURUKKUMPUZHA V. KUNJUKRISHNAN: What has the Saturday Club supplied towards war efforts?

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Good brains. It is not sufficient to give money alone or to supply the machineries alone. The actual, real help will be given only when we are able to place at the disposal of the Allies and Great Britain a well trained army. Every effort must be made incessantly to train our young men in military service and in war technology, in all that relate to what is called modern total warfare. Let us have such an army of young men. Let us induce every one of our young men to get good military training and to go and fight on the side of the allies, because they will be fighting for our own sake.

Another matter of importance I would refer to is this. You categorically reiterated the other day that to envisage the possibility in the immediate future of responsible Government in the sense of government by an executive removable at the will of the legislature is not consistent with the treaty obligation of the State to the paramount power. We welcome that statement again. Apart from that position, I am asking those who did not join that movement through personal motives or because they had no other work but who sincerely think and thought that responsible government in the sense adumberated was a

panacea for all our evils, what does history teach us? That sort of responsible Government in Athens degenerated into mobocracy. In Rome it became Caesar worship. In France it failed and in England, Sir, it is an autocrat that rules now. At the time of the last war it was Mr. Lloyd George. During this war it is Mr. Winston Churchill But the lesson is clear that in times of national emergency no sort of Parliamentary government would be of any use. Even in times of peace for a good working system, before we have responsible government there are enormous difficulties we have to educate the electrorate, to make them conscious of their position and of their responsibilities and their duties. In view of all these circumstances I am inviting all those who are in the movement for responsible government to reconsider their position and to see that this sort of responsible government has times without number, proved a failure, and that any talk in the name of responsible government affecting the power and prestige and prerogative of the Sovereign is certainly unwarranted. There is the offer of the President to associate the people more and more in the administration of the country and to make the voice of the people effective in the administration of the country. All these things I would place for the contemplation of those who are still deluding themselves that they are carrying on a fight for the good of the country.

The present war has affected us in two directions. It has destroyed our industries. Some of them like the coir industry were our monopolies. By destroying our coir industry, it has destroyed a large portion of our income through customs duties. It has upset the local labour condition and made misery and poverty the order of the day in Alleppey, Shertallai and other places. So on one side the definite repercussion of the war has been industrial degeneration and disaster. On the other side it has made it difficult for food supplies to come in due to shortage of shipments. The daily necessities of life are going up in price in spite of the very strenuous efforts on the part of the Government It is inevitable that prices should go up for the simple reason that the commodities will not be available in plenty and in season. Thus the war has destroyed our income and has created greater poverty and greater misery. Added to that, the cyclone havoc in North Travancore and malaria in South Travancore have greatly added to the difficulties of Government. In one direction the income is falling. Our revenues from customs are practically at a standstill. Our revenue from excise has decreased and that from land revenue is likely to be on the decline. At the same time every moment there is a call and a prayer that more money should be spent on ameliorative enterprises, that the labourers should be given employment, that Cycolonic havoc should be relieved. On the one side there are growing demands for expenditure which must be met. On the other side there is less income. This is the position now. And it is at this stage that I want particularly to congratulate the Financial Secretary and the Government in the incidence of this taxation. No doubt Sir, a large curtailment of expenditure has to be expected. The proposed taxation has fallen only on people who can meet it. The tax on cardamom, on tea, and on rubber,

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I submit, is only a just tax. There is no tea estate owner who is unable to pay the tax. There is no owner of a rubber estate who does not possess lakhs of rupees and I am assured that any one who owns 25 acres of cardamom land will be able after four years to get a steady annual return of Rs. 4,000 from the land. So this sort of taxation is just and proper. While it will relieve the poor people from additional taxation, it will save Government from having to discharge a very unpleasant duty of taxing the poor ryot. So I submit that the present method of taxation is correct and the tax may even be increased. I would also submit that Government may impose a duty on profiteering. There is no doubt that even in Travancore there is profiteering on account of the war.

We must find out permanent means of improving our income. One way is to build up private industries. Take for instance the charcoal industry. That must be built up on a co-operative or a joint stock company basis with the wealth of the private people of the land. Take again tapioca cultivation or one hundred other small things which are at present needed for the war and which we can supply if only we put our hands to the wheel. It is certainly discreditable to the country to be told that whenever an industry is started, capital in the country is shy. Even the capital which has been invested in the industry is subsequenlly withdrawn. That would create in future very unpleasant consequences. Such a thing ought to be avoided. I invite all the businessmen in the country to join together and to organise their efforts systematically, for the time being to supply those things that are needed for the war, and on that basis to build up subsequently into new industries and new concerns which will even after the war give us sufficient returns. The Commerce members, Mr. Janardanan Pillai and Mr. Krishna Aiyar said that after the war the industries will be dislocated. I ask—what prevents our planning now for that contingency and organising a series of business concerns in such a way that they will not be dislocated after the war is over. Take for instance the case of the cement industry. Take the case of the tapioca industry. I would invite those people who have plenty of money and who are retiring from service to invest their moneys and take into hand some of these industries. They have wealth and talent and they have also experience, business acumen and they could be useful to the country.

Even when all that is done, Travancore is an agricultural country and so every effort has to be made to intensify agriculture with the aid of electricity. Lift irrigation in Kuttanad, the doubling of crops and the introduction of cottage industries to supplement agriculture ought to be the main concern of the Government and the people, for when all is said and done, Travancore is an agricultural country. Therefore my humble submission to the House and to the country at large is that they should concentrate on agriculture and also on the introduction of cottage industries to supplement that agriculture.

Our University which is rising up can contribute in two ways. It can give us energetic young men with a new vision and ideal to go in the country and to take up a new system and method of agriculture. It can also give us men with sufficient technical knowledge and skill who will also by their research give us the benefit of their results. So, the University can contribute its quota towards the new prosperity and the new era that in spite of the consequences of the war, may yet prevail in the State. Towards that end, I have no doubt that the present Government and the present authorities of the Uuniversity and the members of the Legislature and all other thinking men of the land will co-operate. In the hope that there will be a brighter future than as envisaged in the statement of the Financial Secretary and in the statement of the Dewan President, notwithstanding the pessimistic note struck by some of the members of the house, I resume my seat, Sir.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: സർ, ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെ ഞാൻ ഏറ്റവും ഹൃദയപൂർവ്വം സ്വാഗതം ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇത്രയും വിഷമകരമായ ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഇങ്ങനെ മിച്ചമുള്ള ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റ് അവതരിപ്പിക്കാൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെക്കൊണ്ടല്ലാതെ ഏതൊരു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെക്കൊണ്ടാണു സാധിക്കുക. ഇത്രയും കാലച്ചുരുക്കത്തിനുള്ളിൽ നിയമിച്ച ഒരു ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി ഇതു പോലുള്ള ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റ് അവതരിപ്പിച്ചു കണ്ടതിൽ ഞാൻ സന്തോഷിക്കുകയും അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ഒന്നുകൂടി അഭിനന്ദിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും കൊച്ചിയിലുമായി അടുത്തകാലത്തുണ്ടായ കാററു വലിയ ശല്യം ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. വിശേഷിച്ചും പറവൂർ, കുന്നത്തുനാട്ടു മുതലായ താലൂക്കുകളിൽ ഈ കാററു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഉപദ്രവം എത്രമാത്രമാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞറിയിക്കത്തക്കതല്ല. പറവൂർ താലൂക്കിൽ ഏകദേശം ൫൦൦൦ വീടുകൾ ഇതു നിമിത്തം നശിച്ചുപോയിട്ടുണ്ട്. വടക്കേക്കരപകുതിയിൽ ഏകദേശം ൪൦,൦൦൦ ജനങ്ങൾ അധിവസിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അവിടെയുള്ള ൧൪൦൦-ൽ പരം വീടുകൾ ഈ കാററുമൂലം നശിച്ചുപോയിട്ടുള്ളതായി കണക്കെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ കണക്കുതന്നെ ശരിയല്ല. വീണ്ടും ഒരു കണക്കുകൂടി അയച്ചുകൊള്ളാമെന്നും അവിടത്തെ പാർവത്യകാർ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. അവിടെ ഒരു തഹശീൽദാർ ഉണ്ട്. അദ്ദേഹം ഈ താലൂക്കിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തോളം അവിടെയുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് യാതൊരു രക്ഷയുമില്ല. കോട്ടുവള്ളിപകുതി വരാപ്പുഴപകുതി ഏഴിക്കരപകുതി ഇവിടങ്ങളിൽ കൂടി ഏകദേശം ൨൦൦ വീടുകളും ഏകദേശം ൫൦൦൦ തെങ്ങുകളും നശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

[Mr. A. K. Kumaran Vaidyan]

പറവൂർതാലൂക്കിൽ ഇപ്പോഴ് ഇരിക്കുന്ന തഹശീൽദാർ അവിടെയുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് യാതൊരു ഗുണവും ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരാൾ അല്ലെന്ന് ഞാൻ ധൈര്യമായി പറയുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം ഉണ്ടായപ്പോൾ ൨൫൦ രൂപ അവിടെയുള്ള സാധുക്കൾക്ക് വിതരണംചെയ്യുന്നതിനായി കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അതിൽ ഒരു ൫൦ രൂപയെങ്കിലും അവിടെ ചിലവാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്ന് സംശയമാണ്. ഈ കൊല്ലം വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം ഉണ്ടായപ്പോൾ ൨൫൦ രൂപ ദുരിതനിവാരണത്തിനായി അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ഏൽപ്പിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ഒരു ൮൦ ചാക്ക് അരിയെങ്കിലും അദ്ദേഹം അവിടെ വിതരണം ചെയതിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ ഇതു പറയാൻതന്നെ വരികയില്ലായിരുന്നു. എങ്ങനെയെങ്കിലും എല്ലാ സംഗതികളിലും പണം സ്വന്തമായി ലാഭപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നുള്ള ഏകമനസ്സോടുകൂടിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളാണ് അദ്ദേഹം എന്ന് തന്നെയല്ല ക്രിമിനൽ കേസുകളിൽകൂടി ഇടുന്ന പിഴകൂടി ബഞ്ചുക്ലാർക്കിനെ ഭയപ്പെടുത്തി എടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇപ്പോൾ ദുരിതനിവാരണത്തിനായി അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പണം അതിലേക്ക് നിയുക്തരായിട്ടുള്ള കമ്മററിക്കാരെത്തന്നെ ഏൽപ്പിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത്. കാററുകൊണ്ട് അനവധി തെങ്ങുകൾക്കും മററു കൃഷികൾക്കും നാശം വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് എത്രയും വേഗം ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധ ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ പതിയണമെന്നും അതിനെപ്പററി വേണ്ട അന്വേഷണം നടത്തി സൂക്ഷ്മമായ റിപ്പോർട്ടു വരുത്തണമെന്നും ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ആ താലൂക്കിലുള്ള പൊക്കാളിക്കൃഷി കാററുകൊണ്ട് മുഴുവനും നശിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ആ സ്ഥലം സന്ദർശിക്കുന്ന ഏതൊരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും ഇതു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഏതേതു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലാണ് ഇപ്രകാരം കൃഷിനാശം വന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്, എന്ന് അധികാരമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ചുററിക്കണ്ടറിയേണ്ടതാണ്. എന്നിട്ടു കരം കുറവു തരികയും വേണം. ഈയിടെ കോട്ടയം പേഷ്കാർ പറവൂർ താലൂക്കിൽ വന്നപ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹം ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളെല്ലാം സന്ദർശിച്ചുവെങ്കിലും ഇപ്രകാരം കൃഷിനാശം സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മിക്ക സ്ഥലങ്ങളും കണ്ടിട്ടില്ല. കോട്ടുവള്ളി, വരാപ്പുഴ മുതലായ പകുതികളിൽ അദ്ദേഹം പോയിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: പേഷ്കാർക്കു ഒരു താലൂക്കിൻെറ എല്ലാ പകുതികളിലും പോകാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ?

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: എല്ലാ പകുതികളിലും പോകണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. എങ്കിലും കാററുകൊണ്ടു വലിയ നാശം വന്നിട്ടുള്ള പകുതികളിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അതുകൊണ്ട് എത്രമാത്രം ഉപദ്രവമുണ്ടായിട്ടു

ണ്ടെന്നു അറിയാൻ വേണ്ടിയാണ് ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഇദ്ദേഹത്തെ അയച്ചത്. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് നാശപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ മുഴുവനും നേരിട്ടു സന്ദർശിച്ചു കാര്യങ്ങൾ അറിയേണ്ടത്, എന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞത്. വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കവും കാററുംനിമിത്തം ജനങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന കഷ്ടതകളെക്കൂടി ഗവൺമെൻറ് അനുകമ്പാപൂർവ്വം വീക്ഷിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. തൊഴിലില്ലാതെ അനവധി ആളുകൾ ആ താലൂക്കിൽ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ യുദ്ധകാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ട അത്യാവശ്യമുള്ള സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ട ആർഡർകൾ ഇവിടെ വരുത്തിയതിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നു. പറവൂർ താലൂക്കിൽ കയറും ചകരിയുംകൊണ്ടു ഉപജീവനം കഴിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഒരു ഡിപ്പോ തുറന്നു അവരെ രക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

ഇന്നത്തെ ഭരണാധികാരിയായ ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ ഇവിടത്തെ കൃഷിസംബന്ധിച്ചും സാമാന്യമായ കൃഷിവിഷയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ഇതിനകം എല്ലാവരും ഗ്രഹിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾക്കുള്ള താല്പര്യം വളരെ മുമ്പു തുടങ്ങി. എത്രമാത്രമാണെന്നു ൧൧൦൭-ൽ കോഴിക്കോട്ടു വച്ചു നടന്ന ഒന്നാമത്തെ മലബാർ ജില്ലാകോൺഗ്രസ് യോഗത്തിൽ ആദ്ധ്യക്ഷം വഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു അദ്ദേഹം ചെയ്ത പ്രസംഗം വായിച്ചാൽ അതു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഇതുപോലെ കൃഷിയെ പരിഷ്കരിക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരമുള്ള ഭരണാധികാരികൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഇതിനു മുമ്പിൽ ദിവാൻജിമാരായിരുന്നിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയമാണ്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ കൃഷിയെപ്പററി വളരെ പരിചയമുള്ള ഒരു ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറിയാണ് ഇന്നു നമുക്കുള്ളതു. പറവൂർ, കുന്നത്തുനാടു ഈ താലൂക്കുകളിൽ ലിഫ്ററ് ഇറിഗേഷൻ മുഖാന്തിരം കൃഷിചെയ്യുവാൻ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ ദിവാൻജി അവർകളെ ഞാൻ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നു. പറവൂർതാലൂക്കിൽ ആകെ ഒരു ആശുപത്രിമാത്രമേ ഉള്ളു. അതിൽ വളരെ കുറച്ചുപേർക്കേ കിടക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യമുള്ളു. എങ്കിലും ഏതാനും ഷെഡ്ഡുകൾകൂടി നിർമ്മിച്ചു ആശുപത്രിയെ കഴിയുന്നവിധത്തിൽ കുറെക്കൂടി വിപുലപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ മാത്രമേ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അതുകൊണ്ടു രക്ഷയുള്ളു. കൂടാതെ ഈ താലൂക്കുകളിൽ എട്ടുപത്തുമൈലിനു ഓരോ ആശുപത്രിവീതംകൂടി സ്ഥാപിച്ചുതരണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

[Mr. A. K. Kumaran Vaidyan.]

പറവൂർതാലൂക്കിൽ അടുത്തകാലത്ത് മസൂരിയുടെ ഉപദ്രവം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിലും ഈ കൊല്ലം പബ്ലിക്ക് ഹെൽത്ത് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഊർജ്ജിതമായ പ്രവർത്തനം നിമിത്തം അഞ്ചാറുപേർ ഒഴികെ ബാക്കിയുള്ളവർ എല്ലാം രക്ഷപ്പെടുകയാണു ചെയ്തതു്. ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ സാനിട്ടറിക്കാർ പണവുംകൂടി ചിലവു് ചെയ്തു് സാധുക്കളെ സഹായിച്ചതിൽ പറവൂർ താലൂക്കുകാർക്കുള്ള കൃതജ്ഞതയെ ഞാൻ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ആശുപത്രികളിൽ നിന്നും ൧൧൧൬ ചിങ്ങം ൧-ാം മുതൽ മരുന്നുവാങ്ങുന്ന സാധുക്കളെല്ലാത്ത ആളുകളിൽനിന്നു പണം വാങ്ങണമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു് ഒരു സർക്കുലർ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ അറിയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ സാധുക്കളെ അറിയുന്നതിന് അങ്ങനെ ഒരു സർക്കുലർ ഇല്ലായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നതിൽ കൂടുതൽ പണം ഡാക്ടറന്മാർക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടാണു് വരുന്നതു്. ഇങ്ങനെ ഡാക്ടറന്മാർ പണം വാങ്ങുന്ന ഒരു പതിവു് സാധുക്കളെ ബാധിക്കാതെ സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണ് എന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സർജൻ ജനറലിൻെറ അനീതിയെപററി ഞാൻ ഉപക്ഷേപം വഴി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളാം. കൃഷി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും, പെരുമ്പാവൂരിൽ ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു. അദ്ദേഹം ൧൧൧൬-ൽ ൨൭ ദിവസം സർക്കീട്ടുചെയ്തു എന്നു റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൊണ്ടു് കാണുന്നു. എവിടെയെല്ലാമാണു അദ്ദേഹം സർക്കീട്ടുചെയ്തതു് എന്നു അന്വേഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. കോട്ടുവള്ളി, വരാപ്പുഴ മുതലായ പകുതികളിലെങ്ങും തന്നെ ആ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ വന്നിട്ടില്ല. അഥവാ എത്ര ദിവസം വന്നു എന്നും എത്രപേർക്ക് ഉപദേശം കൊടുത്തു എന്നും ഞാൻ വെല്ലുവിളിക്കുന്നു. പറവൂർതാലൂക്കിൽ മാഞ്ഞാലി എന്നസ്ഥലത്തു് ഒരു മാതൃകാകൃഷിത്തോട്ടം ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അവിടത്തെ വേലിഎല്ലാം നാശമോശപ്പെട്ടു കിടക്കുകയാണ്. അതിലുള്ള എല്ലാസസ്യങ്ങളും പശു തിന്നു കഴിഞ്ഞു. അടുത്തദിവസം കൃഷി ഡയറക്ടർ വരുന്നു എന്നു കേട്ടപ്പോൾ ൧൦, ൧൫ മുളകൊണ്ടുവന്നു് വേലി കെട്ടുവാനായി ടി സ്ഥലത്തു്കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടു. എന്നാൽ അദ്ദേഹം പെരുമ്പാവൂർവരെ വന്നു പോയി എന്നറിഞ്ഞ ഉടൻതന്നെ അതിനെ തിരിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുപോകുകയും ചെയ്തു. യുവാവായ ഇന്നത്തെ കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർ അവർകളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ ഈ വിഷയത്തിലും പതിയണമെന്നാഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു.

പബ്ലിക്ക സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ എന്ന ഉദ്യോഗംതന്നെ എടുത്തുകളയണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ആ ഉദ്യോഗസൃഷ്ടികൊണ്ടു

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്ക് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ആളുകളെ ത്തന്നെ വഴിപോലെ നിയമിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നത്. അതിനാൽ ആ ഉദ്യോഗം നിറുത്തി ആ പണം ചെലവാക്കി വല്ല വഴികളോ റോഡുകളോ തോടുകളോ വെട്ടിക്കുന്നതു വളരെ ഉപകാരമായിരിക്കും. ഇപ്പോൾ "ഉദ്യോഗം നാസ്തി, ധനം നാസ്തി" എന്നു പറയുന്നതുപോലെയാണ് ഉദ്യോഗപ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യം ഇല്ലാത്തവക്കുള്ള അനുഭവം.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : പബ്ലിക്ക് സവീസ് കമ്മിഷണരുദ്യോഗം എടുത്തുകളയണമെന്ന് പറയുകയാണോ, അതോ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പ്രവത്തനം പോരാത്തതുകൊണ്ട്, അങ്ങനെ പറയുകയാണോ?

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : പ്രവത്തനം പോരാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണല്ലോ എടുത്തുകളയണമെന്നു പറയുന്നത്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങി ജീവിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ആജ്ഞ അനുസരിച്ച് പ്രവത്തിക്കുമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ വിശ്വാസം. സ്കൂളിലെ സാധുക്കളായ ഉച്ചപ്പട്ടിണിക്കാർക്ക് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്ന് വല്ല സഹായവും ചെയ്തുതരുമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിച്ചു. എന്നാൽ "ജനങ്ങൾ ഇതിലേക്ക് എന്തെല്ലാം പ്രവത്തനങ്ങളാണു ചെയ്വാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നത്" എന്നുള്ള ഒരു മറുപടിയാണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഞങ്ങൾക്ക് കിട്ടിയത്. അപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറു എന്തെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യും എന്നുള്ള വിചാരം ഉണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ അനുഭവം വിപരീതമായിപ്പോയി എന്നുകൂടി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദയാദൃഷ്ടി ഈ ഉച്ചപ്പട്ടിണിക്കാരുടെമേൽ കൂടുതൽ പതിയണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ആയുർവേദ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ കീഴിൽ നാലോ അഞ്ചോ സിദ്ധവൈദ്യശാലകൾ മാത്രമാണുള്ളത്. അതിലേക്കായി ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഒരു പേഴ്സനൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറും ഒരു ഡയറക്ടരും ഉള്ള സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെ ഇതിലേക്കായി ഇനിയും ഒരു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരെക്കൂടി നിയമിക്കേണ്ട കാര്യമില്ല. ഈഴവന് അവിടെയും പ്രവേശനം ചുരുക്കംതന്നെ. അതിനു ഒരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തരുവാൻ ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു. മററു സംഗതികളെപ്പററി അതാതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ധനാഭ്യത്ഥനകൾ വരുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളാം. ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു ബഡ്ജററ് അവതരിപ്പിച്ചതിൽ ഞാൻ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയെ ഒരിക്കൽകൂടി അഭിനന്ദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. പറവൂർ താലൂക്കിലെ കരക്കുടിശ്ശികക്കായി വിററുപോയിട്ടുള്ള വസ്തുക്കൾക്ക് കണക്കില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട്

[Mr. A. K. Kumaran Vaidyan].

ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവണ്മെൻറ് നിർബന്ധനടപടി നിറുത്തിവച്ച് ഞങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടം തീർത്തു തരുവാനായി ഞാൻ അങ്ങയുടെ നേട്ടത്തു് വിനീതമായി അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. J. E. A. PEREIRA (*Commerce and Industry-South*): Sir, at a time when the international trade has been dislocated by war, it is very gratifying to note that our finances are emerged absolutely unscathed in spite of the fact that Travancore is a maritime State and our revenue from sea borne trade used to be our main stay. But it is the sea borne trade that has been hard hit by the war and our revenues from the sea borne trade are dwindling day by day and yet we are in a happy position to balance our budget and provide for the increased expenditure. The reason is to be found in the fact that since the advent of the Dewan President the administration has launched out a big drive for industrialisation and boldly provided for productive capital expenditure, with the result we are in a happy position of receiving the yield from the commercial schemes such as Rubber Factory, Sugar Factory, Ceramic Works and returns from productive schemes such as Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Works.

Let us imagine for a moment what would have happened if the scheme for industrialisation and the profit yielding capital expenditure had not been launched out in time and we would have been at our wits end to make both ends meet. On the other hand, because of the schemes we are increasing our expenditure by 11 lakhs and still having a surplus. Therefore the policy of the present Dewan in launching on productive capital expenditure on industrialisation stands fully vindicated in all its glory.

The Government ought to be congratulated on the various methods they have adopted for reducing expenditure, such as, fixing the maximum limit for travelling allowance, abolishing progressive scales for temporary posts, amalgamating departments wherever possible and abolishing one or two civil courts which are found superfluous. All these have helped us to make a big saving of 7 lakhs which in turn goes to mitigate the big drop of 12 lakhs in the revenue.

As regards fall in the revenue of 1116, it occurs under Customs, Excise, Land Revenue and Stamps. The fall in Excise and Customs is direct result of war. Stamps perhaps indirectly. It is pleasing to see that this fall is set out by increased revenue from Forest, Salt and State Railway.. Incidentally this clearly shows the elasticity of our finances.

In the estimate for 1117, it is seen that the revenue is expected to be 280·73 lakhs and the expenditure estimated to amount 279·23 lakhs, thereby leaving a surplus margin of 1·5 lakhs. But it is said that 279·23 lakhs expenditure includes a reservation of 7·26 lakhs for meeting emergencies and 2 lakhs for the army totalling 9 lakhs and odd, and when this is added to the other surplus, we get a potential surplus of 10½ lakhs.

On a careful perusal of the budget expenditure, I find that the three main heads very essential for progress have been well provided for, and the nation building activities are being continued. For instance there is a slight increase of 1·69 lakh under Education. Under the item Capital Expenditure for Pallivasal Hydro Electric Scheme, the expenditure at the end of next year has been put down at an excess of 26 lakhs than the previous year. There is also the five years policy for works to tap the hidden resources of the Forests. Secondly, industries have been well provided for in that it is proposed to give a subsidy of 2 lakhs to a joint stock concern which comes forward to take up the manufacture of Ply Wood industry. There are also provisions for running small cottage industries. A scheme for the demonstration of the manufacture of refined jaggery is also included. And thirdly, agriculture, a matter concerning by far the major portion of the population has not been ignored. By way of collaboration with the Imperial Council, a scheme has been devised for increasing the output of paddy in the country. I have always maintained that the rehabilitation of the agricultural trade is a condition precedent for the proper stabilization of the country's prosperity and as such, I heartily welcome the experimental measure for agriculture and the help from the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute is very timely. But I do not understand in such comparatively affluence circumstances the need for resorting to new taxation on rubber, tea, cardamom and palmyra fibre. It is proposed to increase duty on tea also from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2. The Financial Secretary explains that these new taxation affects only the Capitalists. In this argument, I see the seeds of communism.

PRESIDENT: That is rather fashionable argument.

MR. J. E. A. PEREIRA: Again the Financial Secretary explains that by the imposition of tax on rubber, additional tax on tea, etc. helps to ward off the levy of excess profit tax. I do not think there is any trade or industry in Travancore which makes more profit than before the war. Under the circumstances, to talk of excess profit tax is meaningless.

PRESIDENT: There is no proposition to levy tax on excess profits.

MR. J. E A. PEREIRA: I am only saying that there is not the least room for introducing excess profit tax.

PRESIDENT: The same question has been put in every other Province and the answer has been to levy a tax on excess profits.

MR. J E. A. PEREIRA: But here the conditions are different and the trade is dwindling and there is not one trade or industry which could come under excess profit tax. I find it hard to reconcile the statement of the Financial Secretary, namely, on page 9, he says, the Government having in view the paramount necessity to make up for the fall in our Customs revenue and to provide for all emergencies at this juncture decided to impose a nominal increase in the duty on tea. I like to point out to the attention of the honourable members the words of the Financial Secretary on page 10 "The additional revenue expected from this source is about 1·75 lakh. When this is also taken into consideration, our effective revenue surplus at the close of ensuing year will be

[Mr. J. E. A. Pereira]

over 12 lakhs." Be it noted the paramount necessity goes to augment only the surplus. The rubber industry after several years of depression has just revived in the last one or two years and the imposition of the new taxation cannot be said to be helpful to the industry, and it is my duty to point out, as a member representing Industry and Commerce that the imposition of new taxation on these trades is not justified in the circumstances we are faced with. I like to make myself very clear that in the absolute necessity of new taxation we have to and must resort to new taxation, but my contention is that we are not faced with such a situation.

In my opinion, retrenchment could be effected in other directions in such matters as broadcasting which is unnecessary especially at the time of war. I do not know how much the revenue will be by the imposition of a duty on the export of cardamom and palmyra fibre and the revision of tariff rates on fish and lemongrass oil etc.

We may be very well proud of several of our achievements. We have passed Debt Relief Act, we are providing for the necessary impetus to small cottage industries, as well as bigger industries, such as, the proposed Cement Factory and Ply Wood manufacture and we are continuing to provide for nation building work and there is the additional feature that not only our industrial schemes are beginning to repay, but also productive capital expenditure, such as, Pallivasal Scheme where we have been promised a yield of 6 lakhs as against the current year revenue of 2 lakhs. The Technological Research is helping the country by such research as fuel oil, shark liver oil etc,

Our debt position is as satisfactory as we could wish. We had already contributed Rs. 6½ lakhs to the Paramount Power for a Mine Trawler under the name "TRAVANCORE" and 2 Spitfires and Army. It is our duty and proud privilege to stand by the Paramount Power at this time of her dire need. In my opinion, we cannot think of a happier position than this year financially.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : സർ, ദുർഘടങ്ങളും വിഷമങ്ങളും നിറഞ്ഞ ഈ യുദ്ധകാലപരിതസ്ഥിതിയിൽ സാമാന്യജനങ്ങളെ നികുതിഭാരംകൊണ്ടു ക്ലേശിപ്പിക്കാതെ, നാം ആരംഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വൻതരം സാമ്പത്തികപദ്ധതികളെല്ലാം തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടുപോകുവാനുള്ള കരുതലുകളും വ്യവസ്ഥകളും ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ട് ഫിനാൻസ് സെക്രട്ടറി സമർപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ബഡ്ജററ് ആശാവഹവും അഭിനന്ദനാർഹവുമാണ്. ൧൧൭-ൽ ൨൬൦.൭൫ ലക്ഷം രൂപ വരവും അടിയന്തിരാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി മാററിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൯ ലക്ഷം രൂപായുംകൂടി ചിലവിനത്തിൽ കൂട്ടുമ്പോൾ, ൨൬൯.൨൫ ലക്ഷംരൂപാ ചിലവും ൧.൩൦ ലക്ഷംരൂപ മിച്ചവും വരുന്നു. ൧൧൩-ൽ ൬.൩൭ ലക്ഷം രൂപ മിച്ചം വരുമെന്നാണ് കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നത്. കസ്ററംസ്, എക്സൈസ്, ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂ, സ്റ്റാമ്പ്

ഈ ഇനത്തിൽ പ്രതീക്ഷക്കനുസരിച്ച് വരവുണ്ടാകാതിരുന്നതു് പോലീസ്, പബ്ലിക് വർക്സ്, ആർമി, നീതിന്യായവകുപ്പ്, രാഷ്ട്രീയച്ചെലവ് ഈ ഇനത്തിൽ പ്രതീക്ഷയാൽ കവിഞ്ഞു ചെലവുണ്ടാകുകയും ചെയ്തതുമൂലം ൧൧൧൯-ൽ പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നതു പോലെ മിച്ചം കാണുവാൻ ഇടയില്ലാത്ത മാതിരിയിൽ സംഗതികൾ വന്നുനിൽക്കുന്നു എന്നു നമുക്കെല്ലാവർക്കും അറിയാം. യുദ്ധം മൂലം ഉണ്ടായ വാണിജ്യസ്തംഭനം നമ്മുടെ വരവിനു സാരമായ സ്തംഭനമുണ്ടാക്കി. വരവിനു സ്തംഭനമുണ്ടാക്കിയ ആ ദാരുണ പരിസ്ഥിതികൾ തന്നെ ചെലവുകൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കയും ചെയ്തു. ഈ പ്രാതികൂല്യപരിതസ്ഥിതിയിൽ—മരണത്തിന്റേയും ജീവിതത്തിന്റേയും മദ്ധ്യത്തിൽ കിടന്നു ലോകം എരിപൊരികൊള്ളുന്ന ഈ പ്രാതികൂല്യപരിതസ്ഥിതിയിൽ പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ച പോലെ മിച്ചം ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ എനിക്കു അത്ഭുതമില്ല. ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതുമാണ് യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ അത്ഭുതമായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ൧൦൮൯-ൽ വരവ് ൱൪ ലക്ഷം രൂപയായിരുന്നു. ഇന്ന് അതു് ൨൨൦ ലക്ഷം ആയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതായതു് ൭൨ കൊല്ലം കൊണ്ടു് ൧൧൬ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ കൂടി വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ വരവ് വർദ്ധനപോലെതന്നെ നമ്മുടെ ചെലവും വർദ്ധിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ൭൨ കൊല്ലങ്ങൾക്കുമുൻപ് ൱൪ ലക്ഷം രൂപ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന നമ്മുടെ ചെലവ് ഇപ്പോൾ ൨൭൦ ലക്ഷം ആയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പതനത്തിൽ നമ്മുടെ അവഗാഢമായ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിയേണ്ടതു് വരവു വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുക, ആ വരവ് നിത്യവും ഭദ്രവും ആയിരിക്കുവാൻ ആവശ്യമുള്ള കരുതലുകൾ ചെയ്യുക, കാര്യങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യക്ഷമമായ നടത്തിപ്പിനു ഉപദ്രവവും ഉലച്ചിലും വരാതെ കുറയ്ക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുന്ന ചെലവുകളെല്ലാം കുറയ്ക്കുകയും ചുരുക്കുകയും മാത്രമാണെല്ലാം. നമ്മുടെ വരവു വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാനുള്ള ചില മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുവാൻ എനിക്കാഗ്രഹമുണ്ട്. അതു അസംഗതമല്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ലാ ഒത്ത്യാവശ്യവും കൂടആണെന്നു ഞാൻ കരുതുന്നു.

(൧) എക്സൈസ് പരിഷ്കരിക്കുക, മദ്യം പുളിക്കാതെ പുറത്തെടുക്കുവാനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുക, മധുരക്കള്ളിൽനിന്നും ചക്കര, പഞ്ചസാര, മുതലായവയുണ്ടാക്കുക, ടോഡിയിൽനിന്നും പെട്രോളിനു പകരം ഉപയോഗിക്കാവുന്ന ദ്രാവകം കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുവാനുള്ള പരീക്ഷണം നടത്തുക മുതലായവ എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ നിന്നും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ വരവു നിത്യമായിനിൽക്കുവാനും വളരുവാനും ഇടയുണ്ട്. നമ്മുടെ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിക്കാരുടെ ഗവേഷണം ആ വഴിക്കു തിരിയേണ്ടതാണു.

[Mr. K. R. Narayanan]

(൫) ഉപ്പുവ്യവസായം "നാഷണലൈസ്" ചെയ്താൽ ഇന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു കിട്ടുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ ഇരട്ടി വരവെങ്കിലും അതായതു ഇരുപത്തു ലക്ഷം രൂപ കൂടിയെങ്കിലും കൂടുമെന്നുള്ള കാര്യം തീർത്തു പറയാവുന്നതാണ്. ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ "നാഷണലൈസ്" ചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള ഗവർമ്മെൻറിന്റെ ഇംഗിതത്തിന്റെ മുന്നോടിയായി കരുതാവുന്നതാണ്.

(൬) തേയില, റബ്ബർ മുതലായവയുടെ ഡ്യൂട്ടി കുറച്ചുകൂടി കൂട്ടണം. ഇതു നിരൂപണത്തിനു വിഷയമായ ഒന്നാണെന്നു എനിക്കറിയാം. മുതലാളികൾ, കർഷകമുതലാളികൾ ഇതിനെ എതിർക്കും. മുതലാളിമാർ ഭൂനികുതി ഇനത്തിൽ ൪൫ ലക്ഷം രൂപ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ കൃഷിവായ്പ, വ്യവസായവായ്പ, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസലോൺ എന്നിങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഇനങ്ങളിലായി ആകെ ൪൫ ലക്ഷം രൂപായുടെ അടുത്തുവരുന്ന ഒരു സംഖ്യ—ചിലവർഷം കുറച്ചു കൂടുതൽ അവർതന്നെ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നു. ഈ യുദ്ധകാലപരിതസ്ഥിതിയിൽ മുമ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്നതിൽ ഏററവും തുച്ഛമായ ഒരു ഡ്യൂട്ടി കൂടുതലായി ഏലം, തേയില, റബ്ബർ മുതലായവക്കു ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുമ്പോൾ ഈ മുതലാളിമാർ എന്തിനാണ് ഇങ്ങനെ എരിപൊരികൊണ്ടു നിരൂപണം ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നു ഞാൻ അത്ഭുതപ്പെടുന്നു. ഒരേക്കർ സ്ഥലത്തു കുരുമുളകു കൃഷിചെയ്താൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ചിലവു കഴിച്ചു പത്തുരൂപ ആദായം കിട്ടും. എന്നാൽ ഒരേക്കർ സ്ഥലത്തു റബ്ബർ കൃഷിചെയ്താൽ സർവ്വചിലവും ലോപം കൂടാതെ തള്ളിയാലും അമ്പതു രൂപാ കിട്ടുമെന്നു അനുഭവസ്ഥനായ മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ പറയുന്നു. തേയിലയ്ക്കും, ഏലത്തിനും ഇതിലും കൂടുതൽ ആദായം കിട്ടും. തന്നെയുമല്ല, ആ വക ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ താരിപ്പുവിലയും ഡ്യൂട്ടിയുമായി കണക്കാക്കിനോക്കിയാൽ മററുല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ ഡ്യൂട്ടിയെക്കാൾ ഈ ഡ്യൂട്ടി തുലോം കുറവാണെന്നും കാണാം. തേയിലക്കു മുമ്പ് ഒന്നരരൂപയായിരുന്നു ഡ്യൂട്ടി. ഇപ്പോൾ അതു രണ്ടു രൂപയാക്കി. രണ്ടേകാൽ രൂപ ആക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ചില ഉൽപ്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ ഡ്യൂട്ടി കുറയ്ക്കുകയും, ചിലതിന്റേതു കൂട്ടുകയും ചെയ്യണം. ൧൪൫ രൂപാ കുരുമുളകിനു താരിപ്പുവില നിന്നപ്പോഴും ൭൫ രൂപാ താരിപ്പു വിലയുള്ളപ്പോഴും ഡ്യൂട്ടി ൧൦ രൂപാ. ൭൦ രൂപാ നാളികേരത്തിനു ഉള്ളപ്പോഴും, ഡ്യൂട്ടി ഒന്നുതന്നെ. ഇതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ലാ. മാർക്കററു വില അനുസ്സരിച്ചു താരിപ്പുവില ക്ലിപ്തപ്പെടുത്തി ആ താരിപ്പുവില മാനദണ്ഡമാക്കി ഡ്യൂട്ടി നിശ്ചയിക്കണം.

(൪) ഇങ്കംടാക്സ് പിരിയേണ്ടവരിൽനിന്നും പിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നും പിരിയുന്നതുതന്നെ പിരിയേണ്ടതുമുഴുവൻ പിരിയുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നും എനിക്കു സംശയമാണ്. ൧൦൭ മുതൽ ൧൧൨ വരെയുള്ള ഇങ്കംടാക്സിനത്തിലുള്ള വരവ് ശരാശരി നാലുലക്ഷമാണ്. ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ കുറച്ച് ശ്രദ്ധപതിച്ചപ്പോൾ ൧൧൫-ൽ ൧൧.൪൫ ലക്ഷവും, ൧൧൬-ൽ ൧൪.൩൨ ലക്ഷവും ഉണ്ടാവുകയും ൧൧൭-ൽ ൧൫ ലക്ഷം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കത്തക്ക അനുകൂലനിലയിൽ നാം ചെന്നു നിൽക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാർ കുറെ കൂടി ശ്രമവും ശ്രദ്ധയും കാണിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഇങ്കംടാക്സിൻെറ നിരക്കു കൂടാതെ തന്നെ വരവു വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും.

(൫) നമ്മുടെ ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് ആലുവായ്ക്കു നീട്ടുന്നുവെന്നു കേട്ടുതുടങ്ങിയിട്ട് കാലങ്ങൾ പലതായി. അസംബ്ളിയും ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു ഉപദേശകസമിതിയും അതിനു നിശ്ചയം പാസാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. നീട്ടുവാൻ തീരുമാനിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു ഡയറക്ടർഅവർകൾ അസംബ്ളിയിൽ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുംചെയ്തു. എന്നിട്ടും ലൈൻനീട്ടുന്നകാര്യം നീട്ടിനീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നതു് എന്താണെന്നുള്ള കാര്യം അജ്ഞാതമായിരിക്കുന്നു. ആലുവായിലും കോട്ടയത്തും ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുവക കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുമുണ്ട്. ആവശ്യമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുണ്ടു. ഇനി വേണ്ടതു ബസ്സുകളും കുറച്ച് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും മാത്രമാണു. അതുംകൂടെ ചെയ്തുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ കുറച്ചു ചിലവുകൊണ്ടു് ചിലവുമായി താരതമ്യംചെയ്തുനോക്കുമ്പോൾ കൂടുതൽ ആദായമുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും.

ചിലവു ചുരുക്കുവാനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ വിശദമായി നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുവാൻ ഈ പരിമിതമായ സമയം മതിയാവുകയില്ല. ശമ്പളച്ചിലവു, പെൻഷൻ, അലവൻസ് ഇവ ദുർവ്വഹമായി വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നുവെന്നു പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

൧൦൯൦-ൽ ൫൧ ലക്ഷംരൂപ ശമ്പളത്തിനുപോയി. ൧൦൫-ൽ അതു ൮൬ ലക്ഷമായി. ൧൧൨-ൽ അതു് ൯൨ ലക്ഷമായി. ൧൧൫-ൽ അതു ൯൫ ലക്ഷമായി. ൧൧൬-ൽ എസ്റ്റാബ്ലിഷ്മെൻറുകളുൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള ശമ്പളത്തുക ൧൦൨ ലക്ഷമാണ്. ൧൫൦ രൂപക്കുമേൽ ശമ്പളം പററുന്നവർ ഇവിടെ ൭൨൫ പേരുണ്ട്. അവരിൽ ൪൦൦-ം, അതിനു മുകളിലും ശമ്പളം പററുന്നവർ തന്നെ ൧൦൦ പേർ വരും. ൫൦൦-ം, അതിനു മുകളിലും ശമ്പളം പററുന്നവർ തന്നെ ൭൩ പേരുണ്ട്. ശമ്പളം നമ്മുടെ മൊത്തം വരവിൻെറ ഏകദേശം ൪൭ ശതമാനം ആണ്. അസംബ്ളി ഉൽഘാടനം ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടു ദിവാൻ പ്രസിഡൻറ് അവർകൾ ചെയ്ത പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ ഇവിടത്തെ ശമ്പള

[Mr. K. R. Narayanan.]

നിരക്കു കൂട്ടരുതല്ലെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. അദ്ദേഹത്തോടുള്ള ബഹുമാനത്തിനും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിനുള്ള തൂക്കത്തിനു സ്വാഭാവികമായ പരിഗണനയോടും കൂടി ഇതിൽ ഞാൻ വിയോജിക്കുന്നു. ൧൧൭-ൽ അഞ്ചര ലക്ഷം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന ടി. ഐ. ഗവണ്മെന്റു തന്നെ കുറച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന നിലക്കു് ഇനിയും അതു കുറക്കണമെന്നു പറയുവാനുള്ള ഔചിത്യരാഹിത്യം എനിക്കില്ല. നമുക്കു് പെൻഷൻ, അതു ഭരണകൂടത്തെ വിഴുങ്ങുവാൻ വരുന്ന ഒരു ഭയങ്കര സത്വം പോലെ നമ്മെ തുറിച്ചുനോക്കുന്നു. ൧൦൭൭-ൽ ൧·൭൮ ലക്ഷമായിരുന്ന പെൻഷൻ ൧൦൮൭-ൽ ൭ ലക്ഷമായി. ൯൦-ൽ അതു് ൩ ലക്ഷമായി. ൯൭-ൽ അതു് ൮ ലക്ഷമായി. ൧൦൫-ൽ അതു് ൧൦ ലക്ഷമായി. ൧൦൯-ൽ ൧൨-ം, ൧൦൬-ൽ ൧൪-ം, ൧൧൩-ൽ ൧൮-ം, ൧൧൭-ൽ ൧൯-ം, ലക്ഷമായി അതു പെരിയാററിലെ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കംപോലെ വർദ്ധിച്ചു. ഇതിൽ പൊളിറ്റിക്കൽപെൻഷ്യൻ തള്ളിയാൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ പെൻഷൻതന്നെ മൊത്തം വരവിന്റെ ൩ ശതമാനം വരുന്നു. ശമ്പളവും അലവൻസും പെൻഷനും കൂടി മൊത്തം വരവിന്റെ ൭൪ ശതമാനം ആകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും ബാക്കിയുള്ള എല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കുംകൂടി ശേഷിക്കുന്നതു് ൪൩ ശതമാനംമാത്രമാണെന്നുമുള്ള വസ്തുത ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ സ്മരണീയമാണു്.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: ഈ കണക്കിൽ കണ്ടിൻജൻസി ഉൾപ്പെടുമോ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: ഇല്ല. ൧൦൮൧-ലെ സാലറിക്കമ്മറ്റിറിപ്പോർട്ടും ചിലവുകൾ ചുരുക്കാൻ പ്രായോഗിക മാർഗ്ഗനിർദ്ദേശം ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. റിട്രെഞ്ച്കമ്മററി റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്റെ ൧൦൭-ാം പുറത്തു് ൧൭ ലക്ഷം രൂപയുടെ ചിലവു ചുരുക്കാൻ മാർഗ്ഗനിർദ്ദേശം ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതിലേക്കു് ഒരിക്കൽ കൂടി ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ സത്വരശ്രദ്ധയെ ക്ഷണിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ചില ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു വിഘ്നംവരാത്തമാതിരിയിൽ നിറുത്തുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ശ്രമം ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതിനു ഒരു തെളിവാണു്. നമ്മുടെ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു നിറുത്തി അതിലെ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ജോലികൾ അഞ്ചൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനോടും കമ്പനി ജോലികൾ ഇങ്കംടാക്സ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനോടും സംയോജിപ്പിച്ചാൽ കാര്യനടപ്പിനു യാതൊരു വിഘാതവും വരുത്താതെ മുൻപോട്ടു പോകാൻ കഴിയും. വളരെ സൂക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കിയാൽ ചില വലിയ ആഫീസുകളിലെ പല ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളും കാര്യനടത്തിപ്പിനു വിഘാതം വരാത്തമാതിരിയിൽ കുറയ്ക്കാവുന്നതാണു്. എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗ

ങ്ങൾ നിറുത്തുന്നത് ഒരു ദുർമ്മേദസ്സ ഓപ്പറേഷനാണ്. അതിനുള്ള സ്ഥലമെണ്ണിയുള്ള ഒരു വിശദീകരണത്തിനു ഞാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ മുതിയുന്നില്ല. ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കാണുന്ന രണ്ടു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ വരവിനങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചുകൂടി അൽപ്പം ചില സംഗതികൾ പറഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നു ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലേക്കു ൧൧൭-ൽ പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്ന വരവ് ൧൮,൭൫,൨൦൦ രൂപായും ചിലവ് ൧൬,൨൫,൨൦൦ രൂപായും മിച്ചം ൨,൫൦,൦൦൦ രൂപായുമാണ്. ൧൧൬-ൽ പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്ന ലാഭം ൧,൨൪,൯൦൧ രൂപായാണ്. അത് ൬൩,൪൦൦ ആയി കുറഞ്ഞു. അതായത് പ്രതീക്ഷയുടെ നേർപകുതിയായി കുറഞ്ഞു. ൧൧൬-ൽ "കാൺട്രിബ്യൂഷൻ ടു ദി ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട ഇൻഷ്വറൻസ് ഫണ്ട്" ഇനത്തിൽ ൩൨,൦൦൦ രൂപ കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ബഡ്ജററു ചെയ്തിരുന്നതിൽ ൨൦൦ രൂപ മാത്രമാണു കൊടുത്തതെന്ന് ബഡ്ജററിന്റെ ൪൯-ാം പുറത്തുനിന്നു കാണാം. ൬൩,൪൦൦ രൂപ ൧൧൬-ൽ ലാഭമുണ്ടായിയെന്നു കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ ൩൧,൮൦൦ രൂപ കൂടി ൬൩,൪൦൦ രൂപയിൽനിന്നു കുറച്ചാൽ ശേഷിക്കുന്ന മിച്ചം ൩൧,൬൦൦ രൂപയാണ്. അതായത് ൧൧൬ലേയ്ക്കു പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നതിൽ നാലിലൊന്ന്. ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട ബസ്സുകളിൽ ഇപ്പോഴും ആളു നിറയെകാണാം. കൂലി പ്രൈവററുബസ്സുകളിലുണ്ടായിരുന്നതിനെക്കാൾ കുറച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നുമാത്രമല്ല, അല്പം കൂട്ടിയിട്ടും ഉണ്ട്. പിന്നീടു ഈ ചോർച്ച എങ്ങനെ വരുന്നുവെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ പ്രയാസമായിരിക്കുന്നു. കുണ്ടറ കളിമൺഫാക്ടറിയിൽനിന്നും ൧൧൬-ലേക്ക് പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്ന ലാഭം ൧,൪൦,൦൦൦ രൂപയാണ്. റിവൈസ്ഡ എസ്റ്റിമേററിൻപ്രകാരം ൧൧൬-ൽ ലഭിക്കുവാനിടയുള്ളതു ൨൫,൦൦൦ രൂപയാണു. ചിലവിനത്തിൽ "ഡിപ്രിസിയേഷൻ ആഫ് മെഷിനെറി ആൻറ് ബിൽഡിങ്ങ്" ഇനത്തിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ൨൦,൦൦൦ രൂപ (പേജ് ൫൩ ൧൧൭-ലെ ബഡ്ജററ്) ചിലവായതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ആ ൨൦,൦൦൦ രൂപ കൂടി ചിലവാകാതെ കിടക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ലാഭം ൫,൦൦൦ രൂപ മാത്രമാണ് (൨൫,൦൦൦ — ൨൦,൦൦൦ = ൫,൦൦൦; കളിമൺ ഫാക്ടറിയുടെ വരവിനത്തിൽ ഈ വർഷത്തേയ്ക്കു് ഏ. ബി. സി. എന്നു മൂന്നിനത്തിലായി ൩,൬൯,൨൦൦ രൂപ കൊള്ളിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിൽ ഏ. ചൈനാക്ലേയിൽ നിന്നുള്ള വരവായിരിക്കണം. ഇതുതന്നെ ഏകദേശം രണ്ടു ലക്ഷം വരും. ആർട്ടിക്കിൾസ് ഠിററുള്ള വരവിൽ പ്രധാനമായതു ഇവിടത്തെ വാട്ടർവർക്സിനു പൈപ്പ് കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽനിന്നുള്ള വരവാകുവാനേ ഇടയുള്ളു. ഈ വരവും പിഞ്ഞാണം, കളിക്കോപ്പുകൾ

[Mr. K. R. Narayanan.]

മുതലായവ വിററുള്ള വരവും ചൈനാക്കേ വിററുള്ള വരവുമായി താരതമ്യം ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ഇലോം തുച്ഛമാണ്. ചൈനാക്കേ പുറത്തേക്കയക്കുന്ന വ്യവസായം മാത്രം നടത്തുവാനാണെങ്കിൽ വക്കിങ്ങ എക്സ്പെൻസ് ഇത്രയും ആവശ്യമല്ല. പാത്രങ്ങളും മററുമുണ്ടാക്കി വിൽക്കുന്ന വ്യവസായത്തിന്റെ ജയാപജയങ്ങളും ലാഭനഷ്ടങ്ങളും എങ്ങനെയിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്ന് വ്യക്തമായി അറിയുവാൻ ഈ ബഡ്ജററിൽ സൗകര്യമില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നത് ശ്ലാഘനീയമായിരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണം ഇന്നലെയും ഇന്നും ദിവാൻജി അവർകളുടെയും ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ചില മെംബറന്മാരുടെയും നിരൂപണത്തിനും അഭിപ്രായത്തിനും വിഷയമായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ച് അനുകൂലവും പ്രതികൂലവുമായ പത്ര നിരൂപണങ്ങൾ പുറത്തു വന്നുതുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഉൽക്കടമായ ഒരു പ്രക്ഷോഭണം നടന്നതു എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിയാം. ഇപ്പോഴും ആ ഭരണം വരുത്തുവാനുള്ള ശ്രമം സാവധാനമായി നടക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്. ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ നില ദൃഢമായും വിശദമായും ദിവാൻ പ്രസിഡന്റവർകൾ അസന്നിഗ്ദ്ധമായ ഭാഷയിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു. ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണം ആദർശസുന്ദരമാണെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. ആ ഭരണത്തിന്റെ മാധുര്യം ഭരണം ശരിക്കു നടക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അസ്വാദ്യവുമാണ്. രാഷ്ട്രീയ പ്രബുദ്ധത, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപുരോഗതി മുതലായവ പരിഗണിച്ചാൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണത്തിനു പാകതവന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു നാട്ടുരാജ്യമാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണം നടന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഇൻഡ്യൻപ്രവിശ്യകളിൽ പ്രബലസമുദായങ്ങൾ പ്രാബല്യമില്ലാത്ത സമുദായങ്ങളെ ഞെക്കിഞെരടിപ്പിഴിഞ്ഞു രാഷ്ട്രീയരസമനുഭവിക്കുകയും സാധുക്കളുടെ ഉച്ചിയിൽ കയറിനിന്ന് കസർത്തുചെയ്ത് സുഖിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതിന്റെ ലക്ഷ്യങ്ങൾ ഇൻഡ്യൻപ്രവിശ്യകളിൽ— കാൺഗ്രസ് ഭരണം നടന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഇൻഡ്യൻപ്രവിശ്യകളിൽ അപൂർവമല്ല. ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി വാദിയ്ക്കുകയും അതു കൈവരുത്തി നേതൃത്വം വഹിക്കുകയും ചെയ്ത മെസ്സേഴ്സ് രാജഗോപാലാചാരി, സത്യമൂർത്തി മുതലായവരിൽനിന്ന്, അവരെപ്പോലെയുള്ള ആളുകളിൽ നിന്നും അംബേത്കരുടെയും ജിന്നായുടെയും സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടായ വിഷമങ്ങളെയാണ് ഞാൻ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുന്നത്. ഇവിടെ പ്രായപൂർത്തി വോട്ടവകാശം മാത്രംപോരാ, ന്യൂനപക്ഷങ്ങൾക്കും ചില പ്രത്യേക സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കും രക്ഷാവ്യവസ്ഥകൾകൂടി വേണം. ജനസംഖ്യക്കൂടുതലുണ്ടെങ്കിലും

ഈഴവർ ഈ വിധമുള്ള രക്ഷാവ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ആവശ്യമുള്ള ഒരു സമുദായമാണു. ഇവ രണ്ടും ശരിക്കുറപ്പിക്കാതെ സമ്മതിക്കാതെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണത്തിനു വാദിക്കുമ്പോൾ അങ്ങനെയുള്ള സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കു ആശങ്കയും ഉൽക്കണ്ഠയും ഉണ്ട്. സമുദായങ്ങളും സമുദായതാൽപ്പര്യങ്ങളും നിലനിൽക്കുന്നിടത്തോളം കാലം സമുദായതാൽപ്പര്യങ്ങൾക്ക് പരിരക്ഷണം നൽകാത്ത ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണം ആ സമുദായങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം അമ്മയെക്കൊടുത്തു് ഭ്രാന്തിയെ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണമായിരിക്കും. ഞാൻ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തെയും സമുദായത്തെയും കുറിച്ച് രണ്ടുവാക്ക് പറയാതെ ഈ പ്രസംഗം ഉപസംഹരിക്കുന്നതു് ഒരു വലിയ കൃത്യവിലോപമാണെന്നു എനിക്കറിയാം. കോട്ടയത്തും കുമരകത്തും ജലവിതരണപദ്ധതികൾക്ക് ഇക്കൊല്ലം കുറെ സംഖ്യ കൊള്ളിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടുള്ള കൃതജ്ഞത പ്രകാശിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. വയ്ക്കം, ജനനിബിഡമായ ഒരു കായൽതീരപ്രദേശമാണ്. ആ കായൽതീരപ്രദേശം മുഴുവനും വേനൽക്കാലത്ത് ഉപ്പുവെള്ളമല്ലാതെ ശുദ്ധവെള്ളം കിട്ടുകയില്ല. വർഷകാലത്തു വയ്ക്കത്തെ വെള്ളത്തിന് സാമാന്യത്തിലധികം തടിപ്പു കൂടും. ചുരുക്കത്തിൽ വേനൽക്കാലത്തും വർഷകാലത്തും വയ്ക്കത്ത് നല്ലവെള്ളമില്ല. വേഴാമ്പലിന് ചില മാസങ്ങളിൽ നല്ല വെള്ളത്തിനു പ്രാർത്ഥിച്ചാൽ മതി. വയ്ക്കത്തെ മനുഷ്യവേഴാമ്പലുകൾക്ക് ൧൨ മാസവും ശുദ്ധജലത്തിന് മുകളിലേക്കു നോക്കി പ്രാർത്ഥിക്കണം. ജനനിബിഡമായ വയ്ക്കം താലൂക്കിൽ ഒരൊററ ആശുപത്രിമാത്രമാണുള്ളതു്. ഇതു് ആതുരസംരക്ഷണത്തിന് എത്രമാത്രം അപര്യാപ്തമാണെന്ന് ഞാൻ വിവരിക്കേണമെന്നില്ലല്ലോ. ഉള്ള ആശുപത്രിയിൽത്തന്നെ ഒരു ലേഡീഡാക്ടർ വേണമെന്നുള്ള ഞങ്ങളുടെ മുറവിളി പ്രസവമുറികളിൽ വയററാട്ടികളുടെ അശാസ്ത്രീയമായ സേവനത്തിനു വിധേയമായി നിൽക്കുന്ന സാധു പെൺകുട്ടികളുടെ ദീനരോദനംപോലെ ആവർത്തിച്ചാവർത്തിച്ച് ചെയ്തിട്ടും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷർക്കു അറിവുണ്ടാകുന്നില്ല. അടുത്തകാലത്ത് മസൂരി വന്നു് ടൗണിൽ മരിച്ചുവരുടെ ശവശരീരങ്ങൾ കായലിൽക്കൂടി ഒഴുകി നടന്നതായി വായിക്കുവാനും അറിയുവാനും ഇടയായി. വയ്ക്കംടൗണിൽ സാധുക്കൾക്ക് ശവം മറവുചെയ്‌വാൻ സ്ഥലമില്ല. വയ്ക്കത്തെ കായലോരത്തു ഗവണ്മെന്റു കൈവശത്തിൽ നാലേക്കറിൽക്കൂടുതൽ സ്ഥലമുള്ളതായി എനിക്ക് അറിയാം. ഇതിൽ അര ഏക്കറെങ്കിലും സാധുക്കളുടെ ശവം മറവുചെയ്‌വാൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് ശ്ലാഘനീയമായിരിക്കും. വയ്ക്കത്തു് കായൽതീരപ്രദേശത്തെ പട്ടിണിയേയും പഞ്ഞത്തെയും കുറിച്ച് വർണ്ണിക്കുവാൻ

[Mr. K. R. Narayanan]

എനിക്കു വാക്കുകളില്ല. എല്ലുകൾ തോലിൽപൊതിഞ്ഞ കുറെ ഇരുകാലിമാട്ടുകൾ അങ്ങുമിങ്ങും അലഞ്ഞുനടന്നു് ഉടുക്കാനും കുടിപ്പാൻമില്ലാതെ മരണത്തിൻെറയും ജീവിതത്തിൻെറയും മദ്ധ്യേ കിടന്നു പിടക്കുന്ന കാഴ്ച ഏററവും ദയനീയമാണു്. കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ദിവാൻജി അവർകളും ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറി അവർകളും സ്ഥലത്തുവന്നു കുറെ റിലീഫ് വേലകൾ അനുവദിച്ചു. ൫൦൦ രൂപാമുടക്കി ഒരു കയർപിരി വ്യവസായശാല തുടങ്ങി. ഈ വ്യവസായശാലകൊണ്ടു പ്രതിദിനം സാമാന്യക്കാരായ ൨൦൦ വീട്ടുകാരുടെ പട്ടിണിക്കു് ശമനം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. റിലീഫ് വക്കുകൊണ്ടു് കുറച്ചെല്ലാം ശമനം ലഭിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനുവേണ്ടി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടു നന്ദി പ്രകാശിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ ഈ അവസരം വിനിയോഗിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. പബ്ളിക്ക് സവീസിൽ ഈഴവരുടെനില നിരാശാജനകമാംവണ്ണം ശോചനീയമാണു്. എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ കുമാരൻവൈദ്യൻ പബ്ലിക്ക് സവീസ്കമ്മീഷണരുടെ പോസ്റ്റ് നിറുത്തണമെന്നഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു. യഥാൎത്ഥത്തിൽ നിറുത്തണമെന്നല്ല അദ്ദേഹം ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു അദ്ദേഹത്തെ അടുത്തു പരിചയമുള്ള എനിക്കു് മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ കഴിയും. മരണവേദന എടുക്കുന്ന ഒരു രോഗി വല്ലവണ്ണവും മരിക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് യഥാൎത്ഥത്തിൽ മരിക്കുവാനല്ലഎന്നു് നമുക്കെല്ലാവക്കും അറിയാവുന്നതാണല്ലോ. പബ്ളിക്ക്സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ നിയമനത്തിൻെറ ശേഷവും സമുദായത്തിൻെറ സങ്കടം ശമിക്കാത്ത വേദനകൊണ്ടാണു് മിസ്റ്റർ വൈദ്യൻ ഇങ്ങനെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനിടയായതെന്നു് ആക്കും മനസ്സിലാകുന്നതാണു്. പബ്ളിക്ക സവ്വീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ നിയമനത്തിനു ശേഷം എങ്ങിനെയെല്ലാം സമുദായം വിഷമതകളനുഭവിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും അതിൻെറ കാരണമെന്തെല്ലാമാണെന്നും ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഡിമാൻഡു വരുമ്പോൾ ഞാൻ പ്രതിപാദിക്കാമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. എങ്കിലും ഒരു സംഗതി ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ നിർബന്ധിതനാണു്. ൧൧൧൨-നുശേഷം ൨൦൦ രൂപക്കുമേലുള്ള ഒരൊററ നിയമനം മാത്രമാണു് ഈഴവക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇന്നു സവ്വീസിലിരിക്കുന്നവരിൽ ൪൦൦ രൂപക്കുമേൽ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഈഴവരുടെ സംഖ്യ വെറും ൧ മാത്രമാണു്. ഇതിൽ സമുദായത്തിനു വരാവുന്ന വിഷമങ്ങൾ ദയവായി ഗവണ്മെൻറും പബ്ളിക്ക് സവ്വീസ് കമ്മീഷണരും പരിഗണിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

(President called C. Jebamony Nadar to speak. The member was not in his seat).

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, last year vehement criticism was levelled against the Financial Secretary and his budget, so much so that we see quite a different person occupying his seat this time. I do not therefore want to criticise the budget fearing that we may lose him for the next year. Sir, much was said in this House about responsible Government. We have every right to demand responsible Government as our State is educationally and politically far more advanced than any other Indian State. A Travancorean of no small fame is already the Dewan of a not unimportant Indian State. It is true we send elected representatives from this House to the Senate of the University, and some of the advisory bodies and committees everywhere with very limited authority. To use a quotation "Travancore has been progressing by leaps and bounds". It is the language of some eminent Indian journalist whose name the Financial Secretary does not divulge. In spite of this we are not given a more direct share in the Government of the State. Statesmen and others who visit the State are impressed with the glories of Travancore not the least among which is a highly advanced society with a keen political sense. Is it not that we have advanced in various directions? True Sir, there was some political unrest but that has been quelled successfully by resorting to timely and stringent measures. The present political atmosphere is conveniently calm. Therefore the present time is most opportune to grant this political reform to the people. In my adjournment motion I wanted to present these facts before the House. Of course there is the war going on in Europe—one of the cruellest and most devastating of wars ever fought. But I hope that or any other international situation will not deter us in our international political ambitions. Sir, we are far advanced into the twentieth century. We see a steady and onward march around us. It is essential that we should keep pace with the changing times. I fervently pray that His Highness the Maharaja would be gracious enough to confer with his trusted and able Minister to evolve some measure of administrative reform to enable the people to take a more direct share in the Government of the State.

Sir, I had tabled another adjournment motion regarding the havoc done by the recent floods in Thiruvella taluk which also includes Chengannur. Many parts of Thiruvella and Chengannur were under water for many days. The traffic between Mavelikara and Tiruvella was made impossible owing to a breach on the road and the breach is still there and nothing has been done to it yet by the P. W. Department. Neither of the two Chief Engineers has any knowledge of this breach till this morning. Sir, there is also another important thing which I should bring to the notice of the House. That is about the soil erosion in the eastern districts which fill up river beds and causes floods in our rivers during the monsoon season. In America strict legislation has been introduced to prevent soil erosion. What amount of soil is brought down can be seen by a look at that part of the

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Manimala river near the bridge. When the bridge was constructed its height from the river bottom was 15 feet and now a man can scarcely pass under the bridge. The condition of the stretch of land at Mannar between പടനിലം and പന്നായി is always in danger of being flooded with water. Much damage is likely to be caused if the P. W. D. does not work sharp.

Another matter which I want to bring to the notice of this House is the want of accommodation for the members of this House during its sessions in Trivandrum. Though the Chief Secretary said in answer to a question on the floor of this House that there is accommodation for them in the Sachivottama Shastiabdapurthi Memorial Satram the satram being very popular it is always crowded by pilgrims from far off lands. Moreover it is far away from the Legislative Chamber and the Legislative Library. It is very essential to have accommodation for the honourable members somewhere in the vicinity of the Legislative Chamber so that we can easily have access to the Library.

Then Sir, with regard to the irrigation I wish to speak a word or two with particular reference to Tiruvella taluk. I may say Sir, that the P. W. Department has neglected the needs of that taluk so far as irrigation is concerned. In my opinion Sir, the abolition of the Irrigation Division has done very great harm. Therefore my humble suggestion is that this division may be re-established under a separate Executive Engineer.

Now I want to bring to the notice of this House another instanse of inordinate delay on the part of the Government. The ryots who have freely given their lands to open fresh roads in the Tiruvella taluk are put to the necessity of paying taxes for those lands due to the Department's delay in taking over those roads. There are 400 miles of ryots roads in that taluk and the Government have saved not less than 20 lakhs of rupees. The taluks of Tiruvella and Mavelikara are now being brought closer and the vehicular traffic on the road is considerable. There are three lines of motor buses in operation between the two places though the distance is only 12 miles. These services between them run 18 times in both directions. There are three ferries on this road. It is very necessary to construct a bridge at പുളിക്കീഴ്. There is another place giving danger to traffic *viz.* കന്നാൻകരി. Something has to be done here also.

Sir, one word more about the Executive Council. The President said this morning that the Executive Council members are not intended for doing Secretariat work. Sir, I never meant that. What I wanted was that the members should move about and get in contact with the people in the various parts of the country and ascertain their needs. The Dewan said he has not enough work to engage his whole time. I would request you Sir, that in view of your statement that you do not find enough work, you would make it possible for you to move about more frequently and put yourself in touch with the common people and get yourself acquainted with their conditions and receive representations on the spot and dispose of the same then and there.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member has two minutes more.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I too have great pleasure to congratulate the Financial Secretary on the thoroughness and lucidity of the budget which has been presented to us. The introduction of the new system of the presentation of a budget memorandum along with the usual budget estimate is a matter for sincere gratification in so far as it helps to a considerable extent to correct study and proper scrutiny by the Legislature of the forecasting of the revenue and expenditure for next year. But, Sir, I may be permitted to state at the outset that the supply of the copy of the budget to the members of the Legislature along with the official presentation of the same has been causing much inconvenience and handicap to the non-official members of this House particularly. The practice usually followed by the Government in regard to the budget sessions of the first Assembly was to supply the copy of the budget to the members of the Legislature at least a week before the official presentation of the same and it was then possible for the members to study and scrutinise the budget correctly and properly. Sir, the budget and the budget memorandum which have been presented to us contain about 510 pages of closely printed matter. And how is it possible for us to study the whole thing within so short a period? Sir, I am sure that it will certainly be conducive to the public interest and also to a better standard of debate if the copy of the budget is furnished to the members of the Legislature earlier as it would afford them sufficient opportunity to scrutinise and study things correctly and I trust that you will be pleased to issue instructions accordingly for future guidance.

Sir, at this critical juncture of alarming international situation and widespread economic depression, it is gratifying to note that Government have been able to present a surplus budget without having recourse to any additional or new taxation on the ryot. But, Sir, judging from the results of the current year, I have my honest doubt whether there will really be a surplus towards the close of the next year as has been anticipated by the Financial Secretary in his budget estimate. This year, though the Government anticipated a total revenue of Rs. 285.40 lakhs, the revenue is expected to be Rs. 273·09 lakhs, so much so there is a diminution of Rs. 12.31 lakhs in the anticipated revenue. The anticipated surplus in the current year's budget is Rs. 8.67 lakhs and in the ordinary course of events, deducting Rs. 8.67 lakhs from Rs. 12.31 lakhs, the year would have closed with a deficit of Rs. 3.64 lakhs. But that is not the case, and the current year is expected on the other hand to close with a surplus of Rs. 5·48 lakhs because Government have reduced, deliberately, I must say, the expenditure to that extent and they have shown a surplus at the end of the current year. I am not at all therefore very much concerned with the nomenclature of the budget whether it is a surplus or a defficit one. The only consideration for us ought to be whether the financial position of Government is satisfactory and sound. Sir, I am one who

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has every reason to believe that the financial position of our Government is bound to be strong and sound in the hands of the present head of the administration. As a practising lawyer I am sure that there will be considerable diminution in the anticipated revenue from court fees stamps as a result of the operation of the Travancore Debt Relief Act. In the same way as it is obvious from the answer given to interpellation No. 26, which was answered on the floor of the House today, that the anticipated income from the State Transport Department is also sure to go down during the next year.

Having said so much about the budget I wish to make a few observations in regard to the administrative policy in general. Sir, Travancore has been fortunate enough to enjoy the beneficial and far-reaching results of your far-sighted statesmanship. You have always been successful in all your attempts made with a view to safeguard and maintain the rights, interests and prestige of this country. But, Sir, I have always been thinking why you have not yet been pleased to devote your attention on a very important question, adverted to at page 14 of the budget memoranda, *viz.*, the Interportal Trade Convention. Sir, the Interportal Trade Convention was entered into between the Travancore Government and the Government of India in 1865 when the average amount of customs collected in the State was only Rs. 53,218.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. Any discussion of the Interportal Trade Convention will introduce matters which had been under discussion ever since the Federal Scheme was adumbrated; and all that I wish to say is that nothing has exercised the mind of this Government more than the Interportal Trade Convention and all that it signifies and all that should be done having regard to the solitary fact that it was entered into at a time when the trade of Travancore was one-seventh of the present trade. Therefore honourable members may rest assured that during the whole of these and future discussions, the policy underlying the Interportal Trade Convention will form the subject of negotiation. But I would ask honourable members, apart from exercising my powers as President to over-rule it as inadmissible—I do not want to do that—to be assured that this Government have bestowed their very anxious and continuous attention and will continue to do so on all that the Interportal Trade Convention means and connotes.

* **MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI**: In view of the explanatory statement made by the Chair I will only conclude this point by saying that it is but legitimate on the part of this Government to demand a revision of the Interportal Trade Convention which is now 76 years old and which has no justification for its continuance under the present altered conditions.

Then, Sir, with regard to the possibilities of the manifold advantages that are expected to result from the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to bring to the pointed attention of the House and the Government a very important matter. Sir,

during the discussion on the adjournment motion moved by my friend Mr. Dominic Joseph with a view to consider the necessity to formulate a definite scheme for producing paddy in the State sufficient to meet the needs of the country, you have remarked that the object could be achieved by intensive cultivation and it is not likely to be achieved by the extension of paddy cultivation in the State. Then the essential requirement for intensive cultivation is, according to me, manure. And the question of sufficient supply of manure has become a very serious problem with the agriculturists in the State, Sir, I am an agriculturist and I have realised the importance and the substantial usefulness of the application of scientific manure. The manure which was worth only Rs. 3 is now worth about Rs. 14 and scientific manure cannot be manufactured in our country. It has to be imported into the State from America and such other foreign countries. So unless the problem of manure is solved satisfactorily, there is no scope for any intensive cultivation or any improvement in this direction. It has become almost impossible for the agriculturists to go in for such scientific manure, the cost of which has, of late, become rather prohibitive. Even those agriculturists who can afford to pay for and purchase the scientific manure, will not venture to do so on account of the loss that they may sustain due to the exhorbitant price of manure. So my submission is that the Government may be pleased to take the necessary steps for the manufacture of scientific manure in Travancore with the aid of electricity. I am given to understand that thereby it will be possible for us to produce scientific manure at a cheap cost. Fortunately for us we have got our research department also. So I would request Government to bestow deserving attention on this important question.

Sir, connected with this question I have to urge upon the attention of Government the prejudicial results of leasing out, by the Fishery Department, the poramboke thodus, chals and tanks for fishing purposes. Sir, the income derived from this source is very meagre and I am personally aware that many poramboke thodus, chals and tanks in my constituency Tiruvalla which are the only means of irrigatien have been leased out by the Fishery Department for a very nominal amount. On account of the fishing operations in these areas the water is made muddy and useless both for irrigating the paddy cultivation and for the needs of animals and it causes considerable damage and loss to extensive areas under paddy cultivation surrounding these poramboke thodus, chals and tanks. Sir, the Karshika Mahasabha consisting of the representatives of all lhe karas in the Tiruvalla taluk have unanimously passed a resolution very recently praying that Government may be pleased to put a stop to this policy and thus protect the agriculturists from great loss and damage that are being caused to the paddy cultivation on account of this suicidal policy of Government. May I trust Sir, that this will receive the sympathetic consideration of Government?

In this connection I also wish to bring to the notice of Government the very valuable recommendations contained in the report submitted by the sub-committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture to investigate into the question of intensive cultivation in Central Travancore. The Malayala Rajyam dated 8-12-1116 says that that

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report has been forwarded to Government for favourable consideration by the President of the Board of Agriculture. May I trust, Sir, that those recommendations will receive the sympathetic consideration of Government ?

Coming to the Education Department, I am personally aware of the serious situation and the very pitiable condition brought about by the introduction of a new system in the manner of disbursing the salary of the primary school teachers in the State Sir, a new system has been introduced in the Education Department with regard to the manner of disbursement of the salaries of the poor primary school teachers in the State. The old system was that the headmasters of primary schools had to submit the salary bills to the Assistant Inspectors concerned and after getting them countersigned by them they could present the bills to the sub-treasury and get their salaries with the fifth of every month.

According to the new system the bills have to be submitted by the headmasters to the Assistant Inspectors and the head clerks according to their sweet will and pleasure have to prepare a consolidated bill for all the schools concerned and forward the same to the treasury. Then the treasury will accept that consolidated bill and issue cash orders of the respective schools to the Assistant Inspectors who will send them in their turn to the head masters concerned. The head masters have to present the bills to the treasury for encashment. What amount of unnecessary delay and trouble is caused by the new change may be illustrated by an example. Let us take the M. P. School Peruvanthanam. The Assistant Inspector's office where the head master has to submit the bill is Kottayam the distance being 40 miles. The cash order has to be presented by the head master in the Peermade treasury, the distance being 52 miles. Who will pay the travelling allowance. What is the result of the new change. Delay and starvation are the inevitable consequence. This change has unnecessarily increased the work in the treasury and in the office of the Assistant Inspector.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: The question of reverting to the old system is now being considered.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I am very thankful to the Government for that. This has created much trouble and inconvenience to the teachers whose condition even otherwise is pitiable.

One word about the recommendation of responsible committees appointed by Government and consisting of elected members of the legislature. These committees are appointed with a view to enable them to participate in the administration of the state to some extent and if the Government are not going to pay attention to the recommendations submitted by the committees, it may be deemed as an insult to the Legislature.

PRESIDENT: Will the honourable member exemplify his statement ?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I am constrained to make this observation on account of my sad experience with regard to one particular matter. The question of constructing a bridge at Kollakadavu has been engaging the attention of Government for the last 2 decades and in the administration report Government have stated 6 years ago that the work will be taken up and completed during the next year itself. I am given to understand that the P. W. D. Advisory Committee appointed by Government have been unanimous in their opinion with regard to the urgent necessity for the early construction of this bridge. I am also given to understand from the answers given by Government to certain interpellations that were answered on the floor of this House that the P. W. D. Advisory Committee has recommended the inclusion of the necessary provision for the construction of this bridge in the current year's budget. I am really sorry that sufficient provision has not been included in this year's budget. Only a small sum of Rs. 10,000 has been included in this budget. The bridge will cost at least Rs. 50,000. It is a question of all—Travancore importance and not merely one of local need alone. I shall refer to this subject again when opportunity arises for the purpose.

With these observations, I resume my seat.

MR. P. SIVARAMA PILLAI: Sir, I am glad to note that the speech of the Financial Secretary introducing the budget for the next year is the shortest in recent years. At the same time he has been successful in presenting the financial situation of the country in a lucid and comprehensive manner. The budget memorandum supplemented to the speech is really helpful in explaining the details.

As usual a surplus budget has been presented before the House this year also, while the actuals of 1115 have resulted in a deficit. The revised estimates for 1116 anticipates a surplus of 5·48 lakhs of rupees. I do not feel overjoyed at the surplus budget placed before us and I shall not be surprised if next year at this time, the Financial Secretary tells us that the actuals of 1116 have really ended in a deficit. I am not enamoured of a surplus budget nor am I depressed at a deficit budget. If sufficient provision is made for nation building activities and social services, I shall be satisfied.

The Financial Secretary has made much of the retrenchment measures adopted by the Government to reduce the expenditure. It is a matter of some consolation that at least now, the Government have realised the extreme necessity of reducing the evergrowing expenditure, I believe that they have only touched the fringes of the problem. There are still several items of unnecessary expenditure which can still be reduced considerably, without impairing efficiency to any extent. There still exists several unnecessary posts like the evergrowing army of assistants in most of the departments about which I have been repeatedly speaking in this House. Though travelling allowances of the poor ministerial staff has been reduced considerably the permanent travelling allowance of most of the officers have been left intact. It

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would appear that permanent travelling allowance has become a part of their salary and no body seems to care whether the officers concerned do travel the prescribed minimum or not.

While the expenditure charged to revenue is thus steadily growing, I have my own serious doubts as to how far the expectations of the Financial Secretary as to revenue will be realised in these uncertain times. In the present paralysed state of world trade, there must inevitably be a fall in our customs revenue. Although the Financial Secretary has anticipated increase in the receipts from the Commercial Transport, Porcelain Factory and such other undertakings, our past experience do not justify the expectations under most of them. Under these circumstances I would urge upon the Government the extreme necessity of taking more stringent measures to reduce the expenditure.

Sir, you have been emphasising the extreme necessity for tapping the hidden natural resources of the State as well as launching boldly upon an industrialisation programme. In pursuance of that policy, we have launched upon certain large scale commercial undertakings the chief of which are the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme, the Transport Scheme, the Porcelain Factory and the Rubber Factory.

The Hydro-Electric Scheme on which we have already expended 1½ crores of rupees promised to be a paying concern under the efficient control of Mr. K. P. P. Menon. Let us hope that with the completion of the negotiations with the Cochin State and with the extension of Power Supply to Punja cultivation and with the opening of the Aluminium Factory, the return from the scheme will be further augmented.

Now Sir, coming to the Commercial Transport, our total investment till now is more than Rs. 10 lakhs. The Financial Secretary expects, that with the use of charcoal gas, and with the opening of more lines next year, the scheme will bring in substantial receipts. This was the expectation of the former Financial Secretary also. Sir, he expected to open seven more lines during the current year of which only one line has been opened. I mean the Quilon-Shencottah line. But the present Financial Secretary tells us, that last year's expectations have not been realised as a direct consequence of the rise in price of petrol, spuare parts &c. It seems the difficulty of getting down sufficient number of buses has also stood in the way of opening more lines. It is also said that arrangements are being made for the use of charcoal gas for running these buses. It is under these conditions, that the Financial Secretary has anticipated a net profit of Rs. 2·5 lakhs from the scheme. Sir, contrary to our fond expectations the years 1114 and 1115 for which actual figures are now available, ended in a loss. The revised figures for 1116 show an anticipated net revenue of Rs. 63,400 from the scheme, as against Rs. 1,24,000 in the original estimate. But I cannot share the optimism of the Financial Secretary in this respect, in view of our past experience, the present world situation, and the unusually heavy management expenses. This loss could

have been justified if at least public convenience had been cared for. Overcrowding in the Transport Buses has been from the very beginning a regular complaint, I have actually travelled in one of these buses, with 45 fellow passengers, both males and females. Sir, you can guess from this, what sort of convenience the public gets in these buses. If overcrowding like this cannot be avoided; I would suggest that Mr Salter may be instructed to provide these buses with hooks, so that the standing passengers, the fifth column in the words of the leader of my party, may be safely hung.

Next comes the Ceramic Factory at Kundara. Sir, it was with very great expectations that this was started. Much has been said about the quality of the clay and the manufactured articles. Presenting the budget for the current year, the then Financial Secretary said

> "After the most careful laboratory tests and comparison carried on in England and India, it has been fully established that the Travancore clay is the best obtained in India so far as fineness, purity, plasticity and whiteness are concerned. This has been amply demonstrated by the interest evinced by many leading importers of English china clay for taking up agency for distribution and marketting of the Travancore China clay, and Government have appointed a reputed firm of traders (Industrial and Agricultural Engineering Company) as their agents for the sale of china clay to the textile mills in India".

We have invested on this scheme above 10 lakhs of rupees. It was estimated last year that the gross receipts from the factory would be more than Rs. 3 lakhs and after meeting the working expenses, a net profit of Rs. 10 lakhs was estimated. But according to the revised estimates the gross receipts fell to Rs. 1.65 lakhs and the net profit to Rs. 25,000. It will be clear from this that the factory has not produced to its full capacity during the current year. This must be either due to want of demand for our articles, or due to the incapacity of the officer in charge of the factory. Now, we are told that we have already secured large orders for the products of this factory and that therefore it is contemplated to increase the productive capacity of the factory, for which provision is made in the next year's budget. Sir, I think it is time for us to pause a while and review the whole situation before we invest any further on this undertaking. Admittedly we have enough raw materials and we have large orders for our finished products. Is it not pertinent to ask why we have not been able to produce to the utmost capacity of the factory? Should we further increase the productive capacity of the factory, when we have not been able to utilise to the maximum the present capacity. Sir, I feel there is something fundamentally wrong in the management of the factory. The public feeling about this will be evident from the large number of interpellations which have been answered on the floor of this House, and which still remain to be answered on this topic.

It is encouraging that both the Rubber Factory as well as the Sugar Eactory have begun to yield a small return under the management of private companies. The next source of revenue is the mineral resources of the State. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is being realised annually from the levy of royalty on the export of minerals. During the last three years prospecting for graphite and mica were being carried on in

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different parts of the State. A sum of Rs. 15,000 has been provided for this item in the next year's budget also. But we are not told what is the result of the work so far done. I do not think we are justified in spending more on this unless the work so far done is satisfactory. I am sorry to note that in spite of repeated representations from the public, sufficient amounts have not been provided for in the budget for proper encouragement of the Ayurvedic system of treatment. Sir, now a days more and more people resort to this system. But we have only one Ayurvedic Hospital at Trivandrum, which I understand is not properly equipped and is therefore unable to cope with the large volume of work. I would therefore urge upon the Government the extreme necessity of providing more accommodation for the same.

A word about the new schemes to increase the revenues of the State. It is gratifying to hear that negotiations are already in progress for the starting of a cement factory and for the manufacture of plywood within the State. Let me hope that we in the north will also be provided with the luxury of dustless roads with the starting of the cement factory. The levy of a cess on rubber and a small increase on the export duty on tea are steps in the right direction. It is only just and proper that the rubber and tea interests be made to pay a small percentage of their profits instead of increasing the burden of taxation on the poor ryot. That portion of the Financial Secretary's speech dealing with the income from Railway has been, I believe a pleasant surprise to many of us, who have been used to hearing of losses alone from our Railways. The scheme for the demonstration of manufacture of refined jaggery, is a welcome one. Let us hope that the Director of Industries will be able to show good results atleast in this field.

Sir, I can assure you that every Travancorean will be behind the Government in all their efforts towards the success of the Allies in the War and let us hope that ere long out of the present chaos will emerge a new world of peace and contentment.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN: Sir, I feel it would be churlish to use any language but that of commendation of a budget statement, in which the Financial Secretary has, for the first time, deliberately thrust the book keeping aspects of his task *i. e.* to say the summation of revenue and expenditure into a corner of his speech and devoted himself to a survey of the financial and economic position of the country as a whole. He has, for the first time, attempted to arrive at the amount of taxation to be imposed, not on the principle of "think of a number", but by working out the economic need for new taxes. The Financial Secretary has incorporated in his budget, measures designed to create economic conditions, in which his estimates will have a chance to come true. These are indeed enormous gains, on which the Financial Secretary is to be congratulated without reserve. There may well be disagreement with his estimates or proposals. But, for the first time after the beginning of the war, I am

glad to say, there is a real budget to comment on. Sir, it is a relief to find that the Financial Secretary has adopted a fairly wholesome principle in increasing the existing indirect taxes and imposing new ones. The people should, indeed, be indebted to the Government in not increasing the rates of income tax and not touching upon sources, such as excess profits tax and sales tax as is done in British India. I wish Government will continue this principle of taxation in future also. Sir, it is really a source of much comfort to find that not a penny has been added in the rate of income tax.

In this connection, I may remind the House that there are other export commodities in Travancore which could stand indirect taxation. I sincerely hope that Government will tackle in future the possibilities of obtaining such kinds of indirect taxes before they consider the increase of income tax and the imposition of taxes as sales tax and excess profits tax. The imposition of taxes such as the latter will certainly tend to exhaust the liquid resources of the industrial and commercial undertaking and will, therefore, leave the latter in a weakened position for adjusting themselves to peace time production and sale. It is on this principle that the recent British budget has provided for a system of post-war rebates.

In regard to rubber, there was an export cess existing in Ceylon for years past. Till now, the Government of Travancore did not levy any cess on rubber. It is only now in the history of rubber plantation in this country that a nominal cess has been imposed. It is a welcome proposal. As regards the duty on tea, it is equally good. It is only a small increase from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 per 100 lbs.

Sir, when I consider the question of the new export cess imposed upon one of our important commercial commodities, I have to bring to the notice of the Government and this honourable House certain difficulties that have come upon the exporters, shippers and handlers of rubber. Probably this honourable House is aware of the steps taken by the Government of the United States in controlling the import of rubber into that country from the producing territories. Although we are intimately connected for our export trade with the United Kingdom, most of our rubber is exported to the United States. Now according to the present control put upon the importation of rubber by the United States, no private agency is allowed to import rubber in the United States and the import of rubber is being controlled by a new Corporation established for that purpose by the Government. Sir, the normal quantity of rubber imported in to the United States has been cut down by 20 percent. The remaining 80% of rubber is bought by this Corporation and freight, insurance and payment will be arranged by this Corporation.

We now understand that the Corporation, with the approval of the Government, has decided to buy rubber from the Far East on F. O. B. Colombo terms. This means, Sir, that the Travancore exporter of rubber to the United States is to take his rubber from Travancore and put on board the steamer at Colombo. I ask, Sir, whether this

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is a practical scheme and how far we are going to keep alive the direct export trade in rubber we that have with great difficulty established with the United States.

PRESIDENT: Nothing has been decided yet. In respect of possible demands of the United States of America for mineral sands from Travancore, steps are being taken to see that shipping is made available for the export of local products like rubber. The matter is still being discussed, but I think it is as well I should mention there are these possibilities. I do not want any one to go away with the idea that any day success is certain. But the possibility is that there are certain products in Travancore and of Travancore which the United States may require and it would be to the advantage of every body that dollar exchange is strengthened by such arrangement of establishing from here outward and for establishing from the Unted States commodities that might be required here.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN: I thank you, Sir, for your kind assurance.

Sir, we still realise that it is through your influence in quarters, which are unapproachable to people like us, that we have been able to get freight for our coir goods from the Malabar Ports to the United Kingdom. It is through your influence, Sir, that some time ago the Government and the Steamship Company alloted 45 per cent. of the normal pre-war tonnage for our coir goods to United Kingdom. Now we hear that this 45 per cent. is reduced to 25 per cent. That means, Sir, that we have to reduce our activities in the biggest industry of the State from 100 to 25 per cent. We again, Sir, look up to you for help and appeal to you for helping us immediately and atonce.

This honourable House will be glad to know the contents of a telegram just now I have received from our Mats and Matting Association at Alleppey. We have been offered by the War Supply Department a very large order for coir mattings for war purpose. Sir, we now begin to enjoy the fruit of the labours of the Dewan of Travancore and I fully trust that this is only the beginning.

PRESIDENT: Make sure of the order before announcement.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN: Sir, whether the Association gets the order or not this particular article is required by the War Supply Department and that should go to Travancore. Sir, this present order will give employment for three or four months and I know that this will afford great relief to places like Alleppey and Shertalai.

Sir, I also congratulate the Government on the immediate steps they have taken to ease the situation relating to the cashewnut industry. An embargo was laid on the importation of raw cashewnuts from Portuguese East Africa to India. In trying to ease the situation in regard to the import of raw cashews into Travancore, you have eased the situation in other parts of India also.

Sir, in your statement the other day, you were asking the industrial and commercial community to come forward and utilise this time for creating new industries and developing the existing industries. Sir, there are people, who are ready to take up any practical suggestion and advice coming from Government. But the industrial and commercial community are unable to understand the implications contained in the advices broadcast by gentlemen like my honourable friend Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai in places like this Hall and outside. Sir, the present economic community of Travancore, which safeguards the economic interests of the State, generally require no such broadcasting advices. On the other hand, Sir, we require the practical demonstration of the help of men like Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai in financing the industry and commerce indirectly and giving us advices privately and secretly. These open advices to us, we consider, Sir, have to go without any effect.

Sir, in this connection, I have to place before this honourable House certain facts with regard to the new industry, which you have prompted us to start.

Sir, the industry which you asked us to take up was the conversion of raw coconut shell into charcoal. This was a new industry and on your suggestion and advice some of us came forward and invested our money in an industsy and prepared to take the maximum risk. It will be interesting to this honourable House to know that we have supplied to this Government 16,000 tons of charcoal. In order to make this quantity we had to burn about 62 crores of coconut shells. Sir, this is an important war material and the Government of India after trying everywhere approached the Travancore Government. Sir, I know personally this fact; that had it not been for your personal interest, your personal influence, with very high authorities connected with the Government of India, this order for 16,000 tons of charcoal would have gone to Ceylon. Sir, I do remember the hours you spent with the representative of the War Supply Department of the Government of India for this business in the Taj Mahal Hotel at Bombay.

PRESIDENT: Order, order.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN: Sir, knowing as you do the possibilities of the industrial and commercial ventures at this war time, you suggested to the men engaged in the most important industry of Travancore to organise themselves to deal with the Supply Department. Sir, they have taken up your wise advice and according to the proposals you have laid down, we have started the Travancore Coir Mats and Matting Manufacturers' Association to deal with the orders for coir goods required by the Supply Department. Sir, this Association is grateful to you for the unconditional guarantee you have given to the Government of India on behalf of the Association. Again, Sir, you have suggested to us to form a War Supplies Syndicate and knowing as we do your keen interest in the industrialisation and the commercial schemes of Travancore, we readily accepted your advice and this War Supplies Syndicate is now functioning here at Trivandrum, furnishing

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information to people, who are prepared to enter into new avenues of industry and trade. Sir, these are great and beneficial blessings which you have now done for the country's economy. We are grateful to you, Sir.

Sir, I now draw your attention to another important point which should engage the attention of the Government in the most serious way possible. The honourable House and the Government are aware that shipping on the Malabar Coast to The United Kingdom is being controlled by a couple of Lines under what is called Conference Lines through a system of what is known as deferred rebates. Till the declaration of this war, the shipping from the Malabar Coast to the United States was also in the hands of a couple of Lines, which enjoyed the entire monopoly of the shipping trade. Sir, the position with regard to the shipment from the Malabar Coast to the United Kingdom remains the same. But the position with regard to the United States has become changed. The shipment to the United States is now being catered by chartered steamers putting up their own rates of freight. I ask very seriously why the same change is not effected with regard to the shipment from the Malabar Coast to the United Kingdom. Sir, this monopoly of shipping trade from the Malabar Coast to the United Kingdom should be tackled immediately and seriously by this Government. I take this opportunity of drawing your personal attention and the attention of the Government to the report published some ten years ago by the Government of Ceylon on shipping and deferred rebate system. That report was a patriotic one, putting forth the reasons for doing away with the monopoly system of shipping and what is called the deferred rebate system. Sir, this is the time to take up this question and see that our Ports are also enabled to have steamers of all nations flying different flags.

Sir, I have to say a word with regard to Labour. The recent Labour crisis at Alleppey is fortunately settled by the representatives of employers and employees sitting together. Sir, this time the industry and the trade have lost much on account of the differences that existed between the factory owners and the Union. The Government interfered; the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Labour have spent days and days together at Alleppey to bring about a settlement of the disputes. Sir, both sides were not in a position then to come to a satisfactory settlement. The employers stuck on to their ideas of disputes and the labourers refused to move from the standpoint they took from the beginning. Every attempt failed. The Government nominated a committee presided over by a Governmental Chairman in order to settle the dispute. When the employers have been informed that the Government are nominating a committee and appointing their own man for the settlement of the dispute, we the representatives of the employers thought that there is a limit to allow the Government to interfere with the domestic relationship existing between the employee and the employer and they decided to settle the dispute without the Governmental interference. Sir, after various

talks and discussions the wise employers thought that it would not be wise on their part to leave the settlement of the differences between the employees and themselves to some outsider. The representatives of the employers intelligently anticipated the difficulties that would come if there is no feeling of sincerity and personal regard between the employees and the employers. So they decided to forget for the time being the wise traditions under which they have built up the industry and trade here. Sir, the wise employers thought it better for them to forget their watch word of "the inevitability of gradualness" which is the foundation for the industrial and commercial supremacy of England. Sir, this great watch word of the Fabians has been forgotten by the employers for the time being. Sir, we believe always in the evolutionary process in socio-economic problems. We never believed in realising our ideas by violent convulsions. On the other hand, Sir, we always believed in gradual changes and adjustments. We have paid out to the labourers a huge amount for the work done about six or seven months ago. Sir, we have appreciated the Government communique issued soon after the settlement of the dispute. I say all these things because I want, Sir, that this honourable House and the Government to understand that we have made this compromise with the representatives of employees not out of fear or threat, but by realising the fact that our watch word in industry and trade cannot enjoy the same position as it did in the past. Sir, I want the Labour to understand this aspect and then I am satisfied. It is a matter for congratulation that the employees and employers have come together and we have now formed a voluntary association under the name, the Industrial Relations Committee to settle any future dispute that may arise between the employers and employees.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member has two minutes more.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN: Sir, before I finish I like to draw your attention to one or two matters. Sir, the Banking Enquiry Committee recommended the extreme necessity of putting the weights and measures of the country on a uniform basis. We feel the urgency of this when we are dealing with the Government of India orders. This is a matter which should engage the attention of the Government immediately.

With regard to the estimate of rubber export cess, I do not find my way to agree with the estimate of the Financial Secretary. Sir, the production of rubber in this country will come to about 18 to 20 thousand tons per year and we have to put aside about 8000 tons for consumption in the Indian markets. With difficulties now before us with regard to our export trade to the United States, I do not think the Government can realise an income of 4 lakhs of rupees anticipated under rubber export cess.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member has one minute more.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN: Sir, I find that the year 1115 closed with a deficit of Rs. 5.7 lakhs; the year 1116 is estimated to close with a surplus of 5·48 lakhs and the year under review is anticipated to yield a surplus of 15 lakhs. Sir, I am confident that if the estimates

[Mr. K. C. Karunakaran.]

of the Financial Secretary are not affected by any unforeseen circumstances, this years's budget will contribute to strengthen the financial and economic stability of this country.

(At this stage the President left the Hall and the Deputy President took the chair).

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Sir, I wish to express my appreciation of the budget before the House. This is the fifth budget that we are considering. Experience of the four former budgets we had occasion to discuss has convinced us that the financial position of our State is absolutely sound. From the figures given in the budget memorandum for the last 25 years it can be seen that the financial condition of our State has been entirely satisfactory. The budget memorandum accompanying the budget is a novel feature of this year and is indeed helpful to learn the budget and the financial policy. The Government in spite of the difficulties they had to encounter, in spite of the big schemes which they undertook, during past years, were able to meet all the needs of the people as and when they came from year to year. The Financial Secretary has rightly quoted from an eminent journalist and I have no hesitation in joining with him to gladly repeat that quotation namely, "Thanks to the unsparing labours of a brilliant Dewan in the person of Sir, C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, the liberal sympathies of a young Maharaja and the guiding spirit of an illustrious Queen Mother, the State has, of late been progressing by leaps and bounds in many directions of a well-planned economy". Sir, Financial Secretaries have been changing from time to time but we have been fortunate enough in having at the head of the administration to guide us an all round and far-sighted Dewan assisted by a cautious Chief Secretary in the person of Rajyasevapravina M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar.

Sir, I refrain from entering into a detailed criticism with regard to the budget. I am not concerned whether the balance figure of the budget turns to the right side or to the left. I am concerned only with the stability of the finance. Taking that as the criterion I leave the figures and I have only to say that there is no room for any anxiety as long as the financial position is in the hands of our trusted Dewan. We find from the budget that sufficient reserve money is kept in the hands of Government to meet any emergency that may arise. We know that the Government has not left out of account the serious situations or emergencies which may arise on account of the present World War. We have very many sources of wealth like, the Forests and the Financial Secretary has rightly observed that "our revenue has never been static or inelastic, nor our expenditure on matters of public utility, meagre or stinted." There are only certain minor matters which I wish to place before this House by way comment. One is with regard to the Transport Department. This morning, in reply to an interpellation, the Transport Director said that there are about 14 Checking Inspectors posted for a distance of 96 miles, although according to him the usual number of miles

allotted to a Checking Inspector is only 16. According to his own calculation only 6 Checking Inspectors are necessary. But we find that on the line from Kottayam to Trivandrum, for 96 miles, 14 Checking Inspectors are posted. That, certainly, is an excessive and unnecessary item of expenditure.

I take that only as an illustration of the top heavy system of that department. If a comparison is made of the clerical staff of that department with the staff of the Account Office or any other bigger office it would be seen that there is an over-manning of the staff in this department which adds to the expenditure enormously and unnecessarily. And it is imperative to disband such clerks who are found unnecessary and if it is done there will be an appreciable increase in the net profit which the Department would yield. The Department apparently seems to be a very profitable concern. But according to the budget and according to the statements contained in the annual report of the Department, we find that that the figures given there show otherwise and are therefore not at all convincing. Indeed something is wrong somewhere in the system. I suggest that a proper enquiry may be made to see whether some reorganisation of the staff with a view to reduction is not possible. Sir, there is the Advisory Board attached to the Department. It appears that they are expected to give only advice. If an independent and separate commission of enquiry is not needed, at least the Advisory Board itself may be asked to enquire into the matter to see whether any proper reduction cannot be made in the present expenditure of the Department.

Sir, with regard to the Pallivasal Scheme I am glad to know that it is the idea of the Government to develop the scheme further and increase its yield as far as possible. With regard to agriculture we find that the Government is interested in making the State self-sufficient in paddy for the welfare of the people by encouraging intensive cultivation chiefly by the aid of the power generated from Pallivasal. They are trying to cultivate lands by lift irrigation and other processes. Now, to make this a success co-operation of the people and the officers of several departments is necessary. What I would suggest is that the Director of Agriculture should see that his officers really and effectively co-operate with the people and with the officers of other departments whose functions can be co-ordinated for this purpose.

Now, the cyclone which occurred recently in the northern parts of the State has particularly affected the taluks of Parur, Kunnattnad, Muvattupuzha and Devicolam. It is a matter for regret that Government have only attended to the relief of only some of these taluks leaving out Muvattupuzha. In this taluk the banana cultivators are particularly affected by the cyclone. For them this cultivation is the sole source of income for an year to meet their livelihood. If the crops of a particular season fail they will have to starve. Therefore, it is my humble submission that these poor people should also be benefited by the relief measures.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI : What about the cultivators of the Palayanthodan plantains?

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM : In Muvattupuzha and in those northern parts Palayanthodan cultivation is scarce. But banana is cultivated on large scale and it is a commercial crop. And the cost of cultivation of banana is very much higher than the cost of cultivation of any other variety of plantain. Bananas of course form a main item of food during the Thiru Onam festivities in Chingom. They usually get ripe by Onam days. This year the cyclone devastations happened when the bananas were about to mature. The loss therefore was intense and severely felt by the ryots. So, Sir, with regard to the taluk of Muvattupuzha my submission is that relief should be given to the banana cultivators.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Tha honourable member has one minute more.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM : Sir, I wish to speak a word or two with regard to the duty which is proposed to be levied on tea and rubber. Sir, I commend the action of Government in this respect, for the new cess on rubber exports and the increased duty on tea exports affect only the people who can well afford to pay them without any grudge or demur. In all these matters as I said before the co-operation of the people and the Government is absolutely necessary. To secure this co-operation Government should always be vigilant in appointing as their officers only persons who have real sympathy for the people and can elicit in return their co-operation. With these words and thanking the Financial Secretary for presenting a surpuls budget I take my seat.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI : Sir, let me also begin in the orthodox-fashion by complimenting the Financial Secretary for the presentation of a surplus budget. But on closer scrutiny we can see that many of the items of revenue have rather been exaggerated. On a careful analysis it would be seen that the budget is neither a budget of prosperity nor a budget of despair. It is, so to say, a carrying on budget. Before beginning to speak on the budget proper, let me state one or two facts for the consideration of the house. One matter has already been dealt with by Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai. Sir, budgeting has now become almost a fine art. It is a very difficult and technical matter and the Financial Secretary who is generally an expert in the art, with the assistance of his staff, takes three or four months' time to prepare the budget. But we, members are given only two days to study the same; wading through the intricacies of the figures and other details is not an easy matter. Sir, my submission is that two days' time is too short for us to study the budget, and I request that the time allotted may be extended.

Another matter which I want to bring to the notice of this House is this. As members of the Legislature we have often to refer to some authoritative books on matters of State. I am not unaware of the fact

that we have a State Manual at present written by late Mr. Nagamiah. Government themselves thought that it is a very old document written 30 or 35 years ago and required revision. The revision of the State Manual was entrusted to one of the ablest men in the State, a former Deputy President of this Assembly. He had a big staff under him and we have voted large sums of expenditure in connection with the same. But I am sorry to say that we do not yet know whether the work is finished or not. If it is finished, we request that copies may be supplied to us without delay. If not, Government will be pleased to enquire why the preparation is being delayed.

Now, coming to the budget proper, I must say, Sir, that the Financial Secretary is rather optimistic in many of his forecasts. He himself says that the atmosphere is surcharged with the calamitous effects of a devastating war, and we see no signs of relief in the near future. The condition of the ryots is deplorable indeed. The prices of copra and coir are going down every day whereas the prices of food stuffs and of the necessities of life are mounting high. I hope Government would do something more to stop this sudden increase in the prices of the articles of daily necessities.

Coming on to certain items in the budget, for land customs, the estimate for 1117 shows an increase of Rs. 5 lakhs over the revised estimates for the current year and for sea customs an increase of more than Rs. one lakh is expected. In spite of the imposition of duty on tea, cardamom and rubber, I fail to see how a rise in the land customs can be expected because with regard to other products which go to swell land customs the buying capacity of the people both inside and outside the State are daily decreasing. Similarly the revenue from sea customs is likely to decrease because of shipping difficulties.

With regard to the revenue from Excise an increase of 1½ lakhs is expected this year. The explanation for this increase is peculiar. The Financial Secretary says that the decrease in the revised estimate for 1116 is due to a fall in the consumption due to general economic depression. But the estimate for the next year is higher still and the Financial Secretary does not give any reason for expecting an increase. Does he expect a brightening of our economic position in so short a time? I fear he does not. If he does, the opening paragraph of his speech will itself disprove his belief.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Order. Order. The House will now adjourn to meet again at 11 A. M. tomorrow.

Trivandrum,

V. S. ARUMUKHOM PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

ANNEXURE.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE HELD ON MONDAY, THE 7TH JULY 1941/23RD MITHUNAM 1116 M. E.

The third meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly constituted for 1116 M. E. was held at 11 A. M. on Monday, the 7th July 1941/23rd Mithunam 1116 in the Chief Secretary's room, Public Offices.

Rajyasevapravina M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar B. A., B. L., Chief Secretary to Government, presided under authorisation by the Dewan.

The following members were present :—

1. V. Sankara Menon Esq., B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Chitra State Council.
2. Padiyara Joseph Kunju Esq., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
3. M. Ramiah Pillai Esq., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
4. R. Rama Variar Esq., B. A., Deputy Accountant-General in charge of the duties of the Financial Secretary to Government.
5. P. S. Kuppuswami Aiyar Esq., B. A., B. L., Secretary to Government.

The Committee took up for consideration Part II Budget proposals for 1117 M. E. Heads of Departments concerned were also called in to elucidate points on which information was required by the members.

The following proposals were scrutinised and approved by the Committee and the provision of the amounts noted against each item was agreed to :—

REGISTRATION.

	Rs.
1. Opening of three temporary additional Sub-Registrars' Offices at Nedumangad, Karunagapalli and Kottarakara, and an additional clerk on Rs. 20 for the Sub-Registrar's Office, Karthikapalli ...	6,019

The non-official members while agreeing to this proposal observed that Government should consider the possibility of managing with two additional offices instead of three, by a redistribution of territorial jurisdiction of Sub-Registry Offices.

Rs.

2. Continuance of temporary Sub-Registrars' Offices at Mankompu, Pantalam and Ranni ... 4,414

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

3. Continuance of the temporary staff consisting of one clerk on Rs. 40-70, two clerks on Rs. 25-40 and one clerk-typist on Rs. 20-25 in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies ... 1,441

CENTRAL PRISON

4. Continuance of the temporary prison at Alleppey ... 1,337

The non-official members approved this proposal on the assurance given by the Chief Secretary that Government would as early as possible explore the possibility of discontinuing the Jail at Alleppey.

Rs.

5. Continuance of the temporary staff of one Head Warder and 15 Warders in the Central Prison .. 1,991

6. Continuance of the First Grade Assistant Jailor on Rs. 40-5-70 working as Accountant in the Central Prison 495

POLICE.

7. The Committee next took up for consideration the proposal for the appointment of police staff on plague duty. The Government had proposed to appoint ten third class and ten fourth class constables in ten plague camps during 1117, and to provide a sum of Rs. 3,795 therefor. The Committee expressed the view that it would suffice to have seven plague camps which is the number towards the close of 1116, instead of ten camps as proposed, and they decided accordingly.

8. The next proposal considered by the Committee was the one relating to the continuance of the temporary Armed Reserve, Special Police Force and the shorthand reporters, and also of the Police outposts at Kundara, Thamarakulam, Santhanpara and Bhoothapandy, during 1117. The proposal was approved subject to the condition that provision need be made only for six months, for the temporary Armed Reserve, Special Police Force and the shorthand reporters, instead of for eleven months in 1117 as proposed.

9. The Committee next considered the proposal for the enlistment of 21 women constables including a head constable during 1117. The non-official members expressed the view that only 13 women constables as in 1116 need be entertained in 1117. The allotment proposed to be provided was reduced accordingly.

The following proposals were then considered and passed and the provision of the amounts noted against each item was also agreed to :—

INDUSTRIES.

10. The Committee next considered the scheme for the demonstration of the manufacture of refined jaggery and for the training of

persons now engaged in producing crude jaggery. The proposal was to provide for a Demonstrator on Rs. 50 per mensem and for the provision of Rs. 100 as T. A. and Rs. 150 under contingencies. The Committee approved only Rs. 25 per mensem to the Demonstrator and Rs. 50 for T. A. Subject to these reductions, the proposal was approved.

		Rs.
11.	Continuance of the Sales Depot, Trivandrum ...	1,358

When considering this proposal the non-official members urged that an endeavour should be made to make the institution self-supporting.

		Rs.
12.	Prospecting work in respect of mica, graphite and limestone and the continuance of the Assistant Geologist and two peons as well as provision for working expenses ...	16,133

PUBLIC HEALTH.

13.	Continuance of the temporary additional peon at the Health Unit, Neyyattinkara ...	99
14.	Continuance of the vaccination campaign ...	2,475
15.	Continuance of two Assistant Health Educational Officers and two attenders for public health education ...	2,904
16.	Continuance of the post of Statistician ...	840
17.	Additional clerk on Rs. 20-25 for the Statistical Section of the office of the Director of Public Health ...	220

CENSUS.

18.	Provision for the Census Department ...	29,157

One of the non-official members *viz.*, Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju approved this proposal subject to the observation that the Census Commissioner need not have as his Personal Assistant such a highly paid officer with an allowance in addition to his pay.

The Committee adjourned at 1. 20 P. M.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE HELD ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH JULY 1941/24TH MITHUNAM 1116.

The fourth meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly, constituted for 1116 M. E. was held at 11-30 A. M. on Tuesday, the 8th July 1941/ 24th Mithunam 1116 in the Chief Secretary's room, Public Offices.

Rajyasevapravina M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar, B. A., B. L. Chief Secretary to Government, presided under authorisation by the Dewan.

The following members were present :—

1. V. Sankara Menon Esq., B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Chitra State Council.
2. Padiyara Joseph Kunju Esq., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
3. M. Ramiah Pillai Esq., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
4. R. Rama Variar Esq., B. A., Deputy Accountant-General in charge of the duties of the Financial Secretary to Government.
5. P. S. Kuppuswami Aiyar Esq., B. A., B. L., Secretary to Government.

The following proposals relating to Part II of the Budget for 1117 M. E. were scrutinised and approved by the Committee :—

FOREST.

		Rs.
19.	Continuance of the temporary special staff of clerks for the disposal of kudivila claims on royal trees removed from private lands ...	5,588

20. The Committee next scrutinised the proposal for the continuance of the following and the provision of the respective allotments noted against each :—

		Rs.
(i)	The Working Plan Officer and his staff ...	5,948
(ii)	Temporary Foresters in the Kottayam Division ...	1,872
(iii)	Five-year plan for the development of forest resources ...	2,000
(iv)	Scheme for the large scale production of honey ...	862
(v)	Development Section of the Forest Department ...	
(1)	Establishment and allowances.	
	(a) Treatment Section.	
	1 Plant supervisor on Rs. 50 for 11 months.	660
	2 Plant operators on Rs. 40 for 11 months.	1,100
	1 Mechanic on Rs. 20 for 11 months ...	242
	1 Peon on Rs. 9 for 11 months ...	99

	Rs.
(*b*) Manufacturing Section	
1 Kiln operator on Rs. 40 for 11 months...	495
(*c*) Ministerial Section.	
1 Head clerk on Rs. 40 for 4 months ...	200
1 Accountant on Rs. 25 for 11 months ...	300
1 Clerk on Rs. 25 do. ...	308
1 Clerk-typist on Rs. 20 for 4 months ...	88
3 Peons on Rs. 9 each for 4 months ...	108
(*d*) Store Section.	
1 Store-Keeper on Rs. 25 for 11 months...	308
T. A. ...	250
(2) Contingencies.	
1. Lump sum for closing the accounts of 1115 ...	8,000
2. Tools and accommodation ...	200
3. Pay of menials ...	756
4. Ascu treating plant ...	1,000
5. Miscellaneous charges ...	300
6. Maintenance of buildings ...	200
7. Spare parts, machines and accessories for plywood manufacture ...	300
8. Advertisements ...	100
9. Books and periodicals ...	100
10. Upkeep of seasoning kiln and boiler ...	100
(vi) Ethnographic survey ...	1,000

The Committee decided that in the Development Section, under (*c*) Ministerial, the following staff would suffice :—

1 Head clerk on Rs. 40 for 11 months.
1 Accountant on Rs. 25 for 4 months.
1 Clerk-typist on Rs. 20 for 11 months.
1 Peon on Rs. 9 for 11 months.

The non-official members also objected to the provision of items 1 and 5 under contingencies *viz.*, lump sum of Rs. 8,000 for closing the accounts of 1115 and Rs. 300 for miscellaneous charges. All the remaining proposals were approved.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

	Rs.
21. Provision for mosquito control work in the Municipalities of Neyyattinkara, Quilon, Alleppey and Trivandrum ...	10,560
22. Provision for the District Health Scheme ...	17,832

When considering this proposal the non-official members urged the continuance of the scheme on a permanent basis.

23. Provision for mosquito control measures in the Nagercoil municipal town ...	600

Rs.

AGRICULTURE.

24. Continuance of the farm for dry crops in South Travancore ... 1,855
25. Continuance of the sugarcane sub-station at Thiruvella ... 2,399
26. Continuance of stockmen in the rural centres ... 960
27. Continuance of the Agricultural School, Koni ... 3,298
28. Continuance of the temporary Veterinary Dispensary at Neyyattinkara ... 275
29. Continuance of two Itinerant Veterinary Inspectors for the purpose of stamping out Anthrax from the State ... 2,134
30. Continuance of Technical Assistant and peon in the Clinical Laboratory of the Veterinary Department ... 649
31. Continuance of the Agricultural Marketing Officer. 2,668

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

32. Provision for temporary staff and contingencies in the Co-operative Department ... 14,378

AYURVEDA.

33. Appointment of an Inspector of Siddha Vaidyasalas as a temporary measure . . 440
34. Appointment of an additional scavenger in the Ayurveda Hospital ... 99
35. Continuance of the Malayalam typist in the office of the Honorary Director of Ayurveda ... 242
36. Continuance of the temporary peon in the Ayurveda College ... 99
37. Continuance of the steward-clerk in the Ayurveda Hospital ... 231
38. Continuance of the Malaria Dispensary at Oorut-tampalam ... 3,500

UPLIFT OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES.

39. Department of the Uplift of Backward Communities—provision under field staff, Sri Chitra Harijan Hostel, amelioration work, etc. ... 41,840

The Committee adjourned at 1-35 P. M.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH JULY 1941/25TH MITHUNAM 1116.

The fifth meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly, constituted for 1116 M. E. was held at 11·30 A. M. on Wednesday, the 9th July 1941/25th Mithunam 1116 in the Chief Secretary's room, Public Offices.

Rajyasevapravina M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar B.A., B.L., Chief Secretary to Government, presided under authorisation by the Dewan.

The following members were present :—

1. V. Sankara Menon Esq., B. A., B.L., Member, Sri Chitra State Council.
2. Padiyara Joseph Kunju Esq., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
3. M. Ramiah Pillay Esq., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
4. R. Rama Variar Esq., B.A., Deputy Accountant-General in charge of the duties of the Financial Secretary to Government.
5. P. S. Kuppuswami Aiyar Esq., B.A., B L., Secretary to Government.

The following proposals relating to Part II of the Budget for 1117 M. E. were scrutinised and approved by the Committee:—

EDUCATION.

		Rs.
40.	Appointment of a temporary clerk on Rs. 20 for work in connection with public examinations ..	220
41.	Provision for the continuance of temporary posts of teachers in Malayalam and Tamil High and Middle Schools for Boys and Girls ...	4,191

The proposal was approved by the non-official members with the observation that the staff be made permanent.

42	Payment of compensation for 74 cents of Kandukrishi land acquired for the Malayalam and Tamil High school, Trivandrum ...	10,833
43.	Continuance of teachers' posts and purchase and repair of furniture in primary schools ...	1,726
44.	Provision for the Sri Swathi Thirunal Academy of Music ...	3,543
45.	Continuance of the post of a teacher in the	

		Rs.
	Fishery school at Karunagapalli. ...	165
46.	Provision for the conduct of the vacation course in hygiene and first-aid for teachers ...	450
47.	Training of selected teachers in administrative and office work for appointment as Assistant Inspectors ...	1,500
48.	Continuance of one temporary Sanskrit Pandit and seven Hindi Instructors in English High schools ...	1,760
49.	Additional staff for the English High school for boys, Perumbavur ...	2,739
50.	Continuance of the part-time Instructors in Thiruvathirakali and Hindi in the English High school for girls, Trivandrum ...	385
51.	Appointment of an additional undergraduate teacher in the English Middle School attached to the Training School, Cantonment, Quilon. ...	350
52.	Provision for the continuance of 31 temporary third grade teachers ...	13,640
53.	Appointment of two temporary undergraduate teachers to assist the organiser for vocational and welfare work in schools. ...	660
54.	Building grant to the Salvation Army English Middle School, Kaudiyar ...	4,562

JAILS.

55. The Committee next considered the proposal for the continuance of the Leather Manufactory in the Central Prison containing :—

1 Boot Foreman on Rs. 25-3-40
1 Shoe Maistry on Rs. 20-1-25, and
1 Temporary First Grade Assistant Jailor on Rs. 40-5-70.

The proposal was approved but in regard to the First Grade Assistant Jailor's post, the Committee held the view that it would be enough if a post on Rs. 25-40 was created and the present incumbent continued with the allowance he used to get before he was appointed to the temporary post.

56. The proposal for the continuance of two expert weavers for the Textile Manufactory of the Central Prison during 1117 and the provision of a sum of Rs. 242 therefor was next scrutinised. The committee disapproved this proposal.

MEDICAL.

		Rs.
57.	Provision for the appointment of male nurses ...	2,040

While approving this proposal the non-official members stressed the need for increasing the number of nurses in the department.

58.	Continuance of the temporary staff at the Victoria Hospital, Quilon ...	754
59.	Continuance of the temporary staff at the District Hospital, Kottayam ...	1,067
60.	Continuance of the Itinerant Dispensary for the treatment of yaws ...	1,320
61.	Continuance of the additional compounder for the General Hospital ...	220
62.	Continuance of the temporary dispensary at the Ceramic Factory, Kundara ...	1,073

The non-official members while agreeing to this proposal pointed out the desirability of extending the benefits of the dispensary to the local public also.

63.	Scavengers for the General Hospital ...	374

64. The Committee next considered the proposal to appoint an additional staff of two sick nurses on Rs. 12-1/3-15 each per mensem in the District Hospital at Muvattupuzha. The Surgeon-General who was present at the meeting urged the need for appointing two Indian Sisters on Rs. 30 each per mensem instead of the two sick nurses proposed. The Committee agreed to the suggestion of the Surgeon-General and hence the proposal was modified accordingly.

		Rs.
65.	Appointment of two temporary warders for the Hospital at Oolampara ...	220
66.	Provision of funds for furnishing the Sachivottama Shashtiabdapurthi Memorial Ward at Quilon ...	1,000
67.	Additional cook for the Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum ...	94
68.	Additional Sub-assistant Surgeon for leprosy work ...	550
69.	Temporary staff for the Tuberculosis ward in the General Hospital ...	424
70.	Additional staff for the District Hospital, Kottayam. ...	750
71.	Additional staff for the X-ray department of the General Hospital ...	319
72.	Head warder for the Leper Colony, Noornad ...	198

73. The next item considered by the Committee was the proposal to appoint an additional peon in the department to serve as personal peon to one of the five Surgeons, the other four Surgeons having

Rs.

personal peons even now. The Committee vetoed the proposal as they thought that personal peons were not necessary for Surgeons.

74.	Continuance of the temporary dispensary at Vidura ...	1,183
75.	Continuance of the temporary dispensary at Kadakkal ...	1,496
76.	Provision for the dispensary at Chitrapuram ...	2,327
77.	Continuance of the four temporary Sub-assistant Surgeons on anti-leprosy work ...	2,200
78.	Opening of two grant-in-aid rural dispensaries ...	1,800
79.	Appointment of four additional temporary Sub-assistant Surgeons and four temporary peons ...	2,596
80.	Entertainment of the nursing and menial staff for the Tuberculosis Hospital at Nagercoil ...	7,344

INCOME TAX.

81.	Continuance of the post of the temporary additional Income Tax Collector for the year 1117 ...	2,970

The Committee adjourned for lunch at 1-45 P. M. and met again at 3 P. M.

The following proposals were then scrutinised and passed :—

GAME WARDEN.

82.	Provision for the Game Department under	
	(1) Construction of quarters for the keepers at Edapalayam ...	600
	(2) Expenditure on account of the collection of cardamom in the Periyar Catchment area ...	300
	(3) New works for 1117 ...	8,600
	(4) Appointment of a peon on Rs. 9-1/6-11 for the Game Ranger ...	99

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

83.	Continuance of the four temporary Government Pleaders and their staff during 1117 M. E. ..	17,160
84.	Continuance, during 1117 M. E. of the temporary Second Judges' Courts, the temporary Munsiffs' Courts and the temporary Court fee Inspectors and their staff ...	75,753

While agreeing to this proposal the non-official members observed that the temporary Second Judges' courts at Trivandrum and Quilon, proposed to be abolished from the beginning of 1117, should be retained at least for three months more in 1117 so that all the arrears including those consequent upon the working of the Debt Relief Act might be cleared.

,MUSEUMS.

		Rs.
85.	Curator for the Museum of Antiquities, Padmanabhapuram Palace ...	440

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

		Rs.
86.	Acts and Proclamations—publication of Vol. XI ...	7,000
87.	Continuance of the temporary staff of 2 scribes in the Huzur Central Records for sorting and listing the cadjan records received from the old Alleppey Commercial Agent's Office ...	440
88.	Continuance of the temporary staff of one clerk on Rs. 25 and three scribes on Rs. 20 each per mensem in the Huzur Central Records ...	935
89.	Continuance of the Mochee's place in the Huzur Central Records ...	121
90.	Continuance of the clerk typist's place in the Huzur Central Records ...	242
91.	Continuance of the post of a clerk for dealing with the papers relating to the Public Service Department ...	550

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

92.	Continuance of the temporary additional staff of the Quilon Divisional Treasury ...	451
93.	Appointment of three apprentices in the cadre of Divisional Accountants in the P.W. and Electrical Departments. ...	2,300

The Committee adjourned at 4-10 P. M.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE HELD ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH JULY 1941/26TH MITHUNAM 1116.

The sixth meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly, constituted for 1116 M. E. was held at 11-30 A. M. on Thursday, the 10th July 1941/26th Mithunam 1116 in the Chief Secretary's room, Public Offices.

Rajyasevapravina M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar B. A., B. L., Chief Secretary to Government, presided under authorisation by the Dewan.

The following members were present:—

1. V. Sankara Menon Esq., B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Chitra State Council.
2. Padiyara Joseph Kunju Esq., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
3. M. Ramiah Pillai Esq., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
4. R. Rama Variar Esq., B. A., Deputy Accountant-General in charge of the duties of the Financial Secretary to Government.
5. P. S. Kuppuswami Aiyar Esq., B. A., B. L., Secretary to Government.

The Committee resumed consideration of the Part II Budget for 1117. The proposals relating to the Land Revenue Department were taken up. At the outset all the non-official members recorded their protest against the manner in which an important administrative reform *viz.*, the abolition of the Land Revenue Commissioner's post, had been effected without consulting the Legislature.

The following proposals relating to the Revenue Department were then scrutinised and approved by the Committee:—

		Rs.
94.	Continuance of a clerk in the Division Cutcherry. Trivandrum to deal with the land acquisition cases connected with the Trivandrum Drainage Scheme ...	407
95.	Continuance of the copyist in the Taluk Magistrate's Court, Bhoothapandy ...	165
96.	Provision for the continuance of the temporary clerks for Jenmikaram recovery till the end of Thulam 1117 ...	556
97.	Provision for the survey and sub-division of lands in Survey No. 19 of the Pallivasal pakuthi ...	500
98.	Continuance of the Survey School at Kottayam ...	548

		Rs
99.	Continuance of the temporary staff for the survey and demarcation of the ryot's roads in the taluks of Thiruvalla and Pathanamthitta ...	1,480
100	Continuance of the temporary staff for the survey of minor circuits ...	16,124
101.	Continuance of the additional staff consisting of one clerk on Rs. 20-25 and one copyist on Rs. 15 per mensem for the Taluk Magistrate's Court, Mavelikara ...	429
102.	Continuance of the temporary staff for puduval work in certain taluks ...	1,056
103.	Continuance of the temporary staff in Devicolam and Peermade taluks for registry of cardamom and puduval lands ...	1,790
104	Entertainment of a temporary staff for taking copies of the original survey plans in the Shertallai taluk ...	616
105.	Provision for Jenmikaram Settlement and collection and payment of Jenmikaram ...	11,758

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

106.	Continuance of the post of the Deputy Chief Engineer—allowance for ...	550
107.	Provision for the investigation staff connected with Lift Irrigation for Kunnathnad taluk ...	1,655
108.	Temporary staff for repairing the lining of the big tunnel at Warkalai ...	1,155
109.	Continuance of the Thuckalai Sub-Division ...	5,599
110.	Temporary staff for the licensing of valloms under the Public Canals and Public Ferries Act ...	1,960
111.	Construction of a permanent building for the Ceramic Factory at Kundara and provision of a temporary staff for the supervision of certain new works ...	9,300
112.	Provision for University Buildings ..	98,200
113.	Provision for Council Chamber ...	10,000
114.	Capital outlay on Town Improvement Schemes—Town Planning Scheme, Trivandrum ...	1,53,000
115.	Construction of a Tobacco Bankshall at Trivandrum ...	30,000
116.	Temporary staff for the development of toy making and wood wool industry ...	1,859

117.	Temporary staff for the supervision of the construction of a bridge at Kozhencherry across the Pamba river ...	3,960
118.	Provision for cement concrete for about one mile in places between miles 33 to 41 of the M. S. road ...	30,000
119.	Provision for Water Works and Drainage under the following heads :—	
	Temporary staff in the Chief Engineer's Office ...	5,000
	Willingdon Water Works—Working Expenses ...	8,392
	Alleppey Water Works—Working Expenses ...	22,300
	Shencottah Water Works—Working Expenses ...	8,550
	Trivandrum Drainage Scheme—Working Expenses ...	3,000
	Capital Expenditure Works-Alleppey Water Works Scheme ...	22,700
	Kuttanad Water Supply Scheme ...	20,824
	Supply of good drinking water to the people of Kumarakam ...	6,238
	Investigation of water supply to Shertallai etc. ...	5,438
	Investigation of water supply to the town of Kottayam ...	12,000
	Nagercoil Water Supply Scheme ...	2,70,600
	Muttom Water Supply Scheme ...	25,000
	Water Supply to the villages of Thittuvila, Bhuthapandy, Thuvarangad, etc. ...	28,450
	Shencotta Water Supply Scheme ...	18,000
	Willingdon Water Works ...	22,000
	Trivandrum Drainage Scheme ...	2,29,000
	Water supply and sanitary installation in Government buildings in Trivandrum ...	59,200

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

120.	Additional staff for the Alleppey Sub-Division ...	275
121.	Continuance of the post of the Commercial Engineer ...	1,550
122.	Continuance of the Special Land Acquisition Office ...	6,559
123.	Continuance of the post of the Technical Assistant in the Electrical Engineer's Office ...	825

		Rs.
124.	Continuance of the temporary staff for the preparation and completion report of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric works ...	1,155
125.	Appointment of an additional operator in the Pallivasal Generating Station ...	330
126.	Appointment of an additional clerk in the Executive Engineer's office in the Hydro-Electric Division, Pallam ...	220
127.	Revision of the pay of four work establishment Attenders in the Generating Station, Pallivasal ...	616
128.	Continuance of the Supervisor and appointment of additional staff in connection with punja distribution works ...	1,594
129.	Appointment of 4 operators in place of 4 Switch Board Attenders in the Alwaye Sub-Station ...	1,760

CERAMIC FACTORY.

130.	Provision for the Ceramic Factory ...	3,14,180

The Committee adjourned at 2 P. M.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE HELD ON FRIDAY THE 11TH JULY 1941/27TH MITHUNAM 1116.

The seventh meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly, constituted for 1116 M. E. was held at 11-30 A. M. on Friday, the 11th July 1941/27th Mithunam 1116 in the Chief Secretary's room, Public Offices.

Rajyasevapravina M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar B. A., B. L., Chief Secretary to Government, presided under authorisation by the Dewan.

The following members were present :—

1. V. Sankara Menon Esq., B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Chitra State Council.
2. Padiyara Joseph Kunju Esq., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
3. M. Ramiah Pillai Esq., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
4. R. Rama Variar Esq., B. A., Deputy Accountant-General in charge of the duties of the Financial Secretary to Government.
5. P. S. Kuppuswami Aiyar Esq., B. A., B. L., Secretary to Government.

The following proposals relating to Part II of the Budget for 1117 M. E. were scrutinised and approved by the Committee :—

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.
131.	Continuance of the temporary staff working in the Taluk Offices for the recovery of abkari arrears ...	1,650
132.	(1) Temporary executive staff entertained in the re-organisation—continuance from 1-1-1117 ...	88,624
	(2) Temporary staff for the Trivandrum Central Railway Chowkey to be continued on a permanent footing from 1-1-1117 ...	231
	(3) Temporary staff for the Veli Railway Chowkey—continuance during 1117 ...	407
	(4) Temporary staff for the Edava Railway Chowkey—continuance during 1117 ...	407

		Rs.
	(5) Temporary Sub-Inspector in the Palkulam Salt Factory—Confirmation from 1-1-1117 ...	479
	(6) Temporary staff of Petty Officers and peons for guarding the frontiers—confirmation from 1-1-1117 ...	12,276
	(7) Temporary staff for the Anjengo and Tangacherry frontiers—continuance during 1117 ...	3,168
	(8) Temporary staff in the Kothamangalam Tobacco Plantations—continuance during 1117 ...	231
	(9) Temporary staff of clerks entertained in the Excise Commissioner's office for the recovery of old abkari arrears—continuance during 1117 ...	1,760
	(10) Temporary staff of clerks entertained in the re organisation to cope with the increased work in the Excise Commissioner's office and the Division Offices confirmation from 1-1-1117 ...	4,299
	(11) Temporary Statistics staff in the Excise Commissioner's office—confirmation from 1-1-1117 ...	5,115
	(12) Temporary Audit staff in the Excise Commissioner's office confirmation from 1-1-1117 ...	2,212
	(13) Temporary clerk-typist on Rs. 20 in the Excise Commissioner's office—continuance during 1117 ...	253
	(14) Temporary additional typist on Rs. 40 in the Excise Commissioner's office continuance during 1117 ...	550
	(15) Maintenance of buses ...	3,500

PUBLIC SERVICE.

133.	Continuance of the additional temporary staff in the office of the Public Service Commissioner ...	6,208

PORTS.

134.	Continuance of the signalmen in the Marine Department ...	654

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

135.	Appointment of a temporary mechanic in the Stationery Department for a period of 9 months and 19 days ...	240

136.	Continuance of the staff for the Reading Section, Publications branch, etc., of the Government Press ...	7245

STORES PURCHASE COMMITTEE.

137.	Provision for the office of the Stores Purchase Committee on a permanent basis ...	8,610
138.	Continuance of the Repair Section of the office of the Stores Purchase Committee for a period of six months ...	2,188

POLICE (*contd.*)

The Committee reconsidered proposal No. 9 relating to women constables which was considered by them on the 7th July 1941. On reconsideration the non-official members withdrew their objection to the appointment of 21 women constables including a head constable, and approved the Government's proposal as placed before the Committee.

The Committee adjourned at 12-30 P. M.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE HELD ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH JULY 1941/28TH MITHUNAM 1116.

The eighth meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly constituted for 1116 M. E. was held at 11-30 A. M. on Saturday the 12th July 1941/28th Mithunam 1116 in the Chief Secretary's room, Public Offices.

Rajyasevapravina M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar B. A., B. L., Chief Secretary to Government, presided under authorisation by the Dewan.

The following members were present :—

1. V. Sankara Menon Esq. B. A., B. L., Member, Sri Chitra State Council.
2. Padiyara Joseph Kunju Esq., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
3. M. Ramiah Pillai Esq., Member, Sri Mulam Assembly.
4. R. Rama Variar Esq., B. A., Deputy Accountant General in charge of the duties of the Financial Secretary to Government.
5. P. S. Kuppuswami Aiyar Esq., B. A. B. L., Secretary to Government.

139. The Committee took up for consideration the proposal to provide a lump sum allotment of Rs. 3,000 in the budget for the publication of the Travancore Law Reports as a monthly journal by a staff consisting of an editor and chief reporter and another reporter under the control of a Council consisting of a president and three members, the Registrar of the High Court being the honorary secretary of the Council. The proposal was approved subject to the observation that the term 'honoraria' be substituted for 'salaries' for the editor and reporter.

The Committee next took up for scrutiny the Part I Budget Estimates of the year 1117 M. E. The estimates were approved by the non-official members with the following observations :—

(i) The head of the Transport Department should be one who possesses better administrative experience than the present Director. Greater attention should be paid to the revenue side of the department. The working of the department should be improved chiefly by making it less top heavy.

(ii) (*a*) In the P. W. D. budget an item 'Insurance' should be instituted so as to safeguard costly structures from fire, etc.

(*b*) Under 'Work Establishment' the lump sum provision earmarked was excessive and might still be reduced.

(iii) In the budget of the Industries Department, care has to be taken to see that the allotment under grants to industries does not lapse.

The business of the Committee having finished, Mr. Sankara Menon on behalf of all the three non-official members thanked the Chief Secretary, the Chairman of the Committee for his helpfulness and the patience shown by him in supplying whatever information demanded by the members. The Chief Secretary thanked the members in return.

The Committee adjourned *sine die* at 12.10 P. M.

P. S. KUPPUSWAMI AIYAR,
CONVENER,
Standing Finance Committee.

Huzur Cutcherry.
Trivandrum. 1st August 1941.